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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

A Busy Week in the World

Mr. Hoover Sees War Debt Cut

8 Americas and Opportunity

Will Green Ireland See Red?

Britain Mixes Election Issues

Spain Goes for Gold Standard

THE week closes with Manchuria holding the center of the world stage. China gets through its Independence Day celebration without serious incident and awaits meeting of the League Council on Tuesday. Japan is believed endeavoring to obtain an outstanding Chinese to govern Manchuria under its guidance. The United States, thinking the League of Nations has done well in getting commitments from Japan and China, will back up the League, while retaining its independent position. Chancellor Heinrich Bruening succeeds in forming a new cabinet for Germany. President Wilhelm Miklas of Austria is reëlected by the Parliament, with all parties satisfied. Lord Sankey says all delegates agree that the Round Table must succeed. Statesmen everywhere work overtime. But hope looms for weary men. The American Federation of Labor at Vancouver commits itself to the five-day week and the six-hour day.

¶ President Hoover expresses himself on war debts owed to the United States Government. He does not approve cancellation in any sense, but would consider under changed world conditions, as was considered originally, the debtor's ability to pay. Thus the past policy may demand revision downward. Premier Laval, preparing to visit Washington, lets it be known from Paris that if assured of debt reduction he would ask all benefiting countries to reduce their war budgets 25 per cent. M. Laval is a wise statesman. If anything could further soften the attitude of his host-to-be he has laid a knowing finger on that thing.

¶ The Pan-American Commercial Conference at Washington is told North, Central and South America can now supply each other's needs at enormous profit to all three. Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne pictures the possibilities of a social, commercial and financial solidarity in the Western Hemisphere. The United States has that which can develop Latin America's resources; Latin America has the markets and the opportunities the United States requires. An Intra-American Committee for far-reaching investigations is to be considered. Customs unions, removal of tariff walls and Yankee ships are in the plan. Many South Americans speak English. How long will it take North Americans to learn to speak and think in Spanish?

¶ Irish Senators and Deputies suffer from the rough methods of intimidators. Their telephone wires are cut and their houses visited at night by unknown men who threaten them if the emergency public safety bill passes the Dail. Communism with Soviet backing is given the blame. In the old days the Irish themselves could indulge in vigorous methods, but the Free State looks on such stuff nowadays not as Green but as Red.

¶ Britain regards its election situation as highly confused. The Liberal Party suffers a severe split. Mr. Lloyd George puts free trade first and would support any candidate who is for it, irrespective of party. The second Liberal group puts support of the National Government first. This group will have no association with the Labor Party, declaring its program leads to financial disaster. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative, deplores the split in Government supporters over free trade. The Economist predicts the effects of the election on the political complexion of the House of Commons—as mixed as it was before.

¶ Spain goes in for the gold standard. As soon as this can be established the Bank of Spain will buy all the gold offered in quantities above 50,000 pesetas at standard rates. Meanwhile legislation undertakes to give the state participation in control of the national bank. "It has an enormous monopoly of the issue of money," say the heads of the Government, meaning that the Republic isn't for monopolies.

¶ The White House finds that the American people make commendable progress with their major lesson in economics. Indications are that they understand that the economic program is to increase the flow of credits, to relieve banks in regions of acute distress, and restore confidence. Farms and railroads next come into consideration. Conflicting opinions and political parties may set up a din. Then the people may take a hand and demand a return to the thing that made the forming of the $1,000,000,000 National Credit Corporation actually a simple operation. They may demand more of that pulling together.

¶ The Washington Bureau of Standards is called upon for beauty specialists of a new type. The troubled parties are firms that make the timepieces for tall towers. They want to know how to keep the wrinkles out of the face of a clock.

Five-Year Farm Plan On Way in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestertown, Md., Oct 10

MARYLAND is working out a five-year plan for agriculture. The program is in charge of the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Committees of leading farmers and farm experts in each of Maryland's 23 counties will be appointed within the next two months, with every civic and agricultural organization and every line of business represented. Agricultural prosperity through the united effort of all groups is the goal of the movement.

Lee Announces World Council On Recreation

Meeting Will Be Held at Los Angeles—Leaders Revise Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 10—In announcing the first World Recreation Congress to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., next July, Mr. Joseph Lee of Boston, president of the National Recreation Association, said at the final session of the Recreation Congress here:

"I believe that recreation is the most effective means of communication between the nations. It is universal, it makes the whole world kin. Everyone is alike there though nations may not be able to meet on common ground on other questions. We can all sing the same songs, do the same dances, enjoy the same sports."

Mr. Lee described the opportunities in various arts which a number of recreation departments have supplied to unemployed men as a means of filling their enforced leisure. "Unemployment to a man is like cutting one of the great ropes of human life—the sense of being wanted, of having a place in the scheme of society," he pointed out.

Honors for President

Last evening the Toronto arrangements committee for the Recreation Congress presented to Mr. Lee a gavel made of Canadian maple and mounted with Canadian silver. In their tribute they called him "the spiritual father of the recreation movement in America."

Mr. Lee has been president of the National Recreation Association since 1910.

Establishment of memorial funds to provide a joint recreation leader for a number of rural communities was advocated by Mr. W. R. Hemmerly, director of recreation in Salisbury, Conn.

As a result of her survey of girls athletics in more than 300 American cities, Miss Ethel Bowers of the National Recreation Association, who is Katherine F. Barker memorial field secretary on recreation for girls, pointed out, "Team games enlisting large numbers of girls flourish only where there is very strong leadership. Left to their own choice, girls will choose the individual activities, which they can enjoy on their vacations and holidays. The tendency is growing in municipal recreation systems to teach every girl a variety of these individual sports rather than to promote star teams."

Revaluation of Activities

Miss Josephine Blackstock, playground superintendent in Oak Park, Ill., called on recreation leaders for a new evaluation of activities on the public playgrounds.

"The athletic and games program, hitherto the central one, must be relegated merely to an equal importance to the arts and crafts program and the free play. We have somewhat neglected the importance of free play in the possibilities it offers in encouraging the initiative of the child and drawing out his play wants and in determining his artistic interests," she said.

STATE BANK CONTROL PROPOSED IN SPAIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 10—Governmental participation in the control of the Bank of Spain is proposed in a law about to be introduced by Señor Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Finance. Hitherto the Bank has been practically independent but the State now wishes to intervene in what is described as an "enormous monopoly of the issue of money." Three direct representatives of the Government will have seats on the Bank's board, and government auditors are to be established in every one of its departments. The Treasury will participate in the profits obtained from an increase of the circulation by means of a special tax. These measures are intended to lead to early establishment of the gold standard, and on the date when this comes into force the Bank is to be obliged to buy all gold offered it in quantities exceeding 50,000 pesetas at standard price.

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ACTION IN REICH THWARTS HITLER AND HUGENBERG

Right Swing of Cabinet Adds to Strength of Parliamentarians

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 10—Without losing any time, the new Bruening Cabinet held its first meeting today and tackled the burning economic problems confronting Germany as if nothing had happened.

This matter-of-factness has spread a sense of calm, and the turbulent activity of Nationalists and Fascists seems less menacing.

The Chancellor permitted his Cabinet to slip just far enough to the right to satisfy those smaller groups who always objected to its outspokenly Liberal members.

Chancellor's Burdens Rise

The Chancellor himself has added to his burdens the manifold duties of Foreign Minister. But the most interesting change of all is the taking over of the Ministry of Interior Affairs by Gen. Wilhelm Groener, Minister of Defense, who now holds tremendous power in his hands.

The Cabinet is not so far to the right that the Socialists cannot support it. In fact they seem willing to go a long way in helping Dr. Bruening if they can thereby keep out Dr. Alfred Hugenberg.

All now depends upon whether the Chancellor will be able to couple his attack on the existing system of wage agreements which is bound to come within the next four or five weeks with reduction of prices.

If Dr. Bruening can do that he should be able to count on Socialist support far into the winter. But if he takes steps enabling industry to lower wages without forcing prices down, the Socialists may desert him to prevent workmen from running to Communism.

Momentous Decision Postponed

Thus the hour of decision whether Germany will continue to have a Government respecting Parliament, or will be ruled by Dr. Hugenberg and Herr Adolf Hitler, has been postponed, it seems.

The Nationalists meet at Harzburg tomorrow to draft measures to overthrow the parliamentary system. They will do it legally, they declare.

What they would do if they took over the Government has certainly been explained by Herr Hitler, leader of the German Fascists, to President von Hindenburg when he was received by the head of the Reich today for the first time.

Hoover Receives Arms Cut Petition Of 125,000 Names

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—A petition for universal disarmament bearing 125,000 names was laid before President Hoover today by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The league's caravan drew up to the White House today, completing a four months' tour from Los Angeles to Maine, during which it circulated its petition and gave out information about the 1932 disarmament conference. A total of 125 cities in 25 states were visited.

More than 150 cars bearing streamers proclaiming "Armaments are dangerous and constantly court war," "Disarm if you want peace," escorted the caravan from the District of Columbia line. The procession was led down Pennsylvania Avenue by the "petitions car," which made the entire trip of 10,000 miles.

The delegation which saw the President was headed by Miss Jane Addams, founder and honorary international president of the league. Mrs. Helen Taft Manning, daughter of former President Taft, explained the group's mission to the President.

The next leg of the petition's journey will be to Geneva, where it will be presented to the disarmament conference with a similar petition containing millions of signatures obtained by the Women's International League in 40 countries. The petition asks for "total and universal disarmament" and requests the Government "formally to instruct its delegates" to the Geneva conference "to take the necessary steps to achieve real disarmament."

Favorite Paintings May Be Borrowed From Club's Library in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—It is possible to put on a very erudite appearance on a trifling investment these days, with the most scholarly books to be had from the circulating libraries at 25 cents a week.

But it remains for the American Woman's Association to put borrowing on a more de luxe scale, with its circulating art gallery. The whole art gallery does not circulate. The paintings by artist members, whose works are often hung in the best art galleries, are shown in the new gallery at the clubhouse. There any member of the club for a fee of $5, or any non-member for a fee of $10, may take her choice. The show opened the other day and almost immediately a member who never before had heard of the art gallery marched in and took down from the wall the largest painting on display. It left quite a big hole on the wall, the attendant says, but the hole was filled up quickly by the work of another artist.

The borrower who pays her initial deposit may keep the painting of her choice for eight months, or she may bring it back and change it for another one every month for eight months.

Interestingly enough, they say that half a dozen employees in one office are clubbing together to pay the deposit fee so that a bit of Devon scenery, a Chinese river scene, or a Constantinople market, can bring its dash of color to the walls of a gray building.

And then they tell, too, that sometimes a borrower gets so attached to a picture that she does not want to return it,—a pleasant occasion for the artist who willingly comes to an agreement on a purchase price.

The circulating art gallery is not new. It has been going on for five years or so. But never before has the club had a real gallery of its own in which to display the pictures, which means that the members and the general public are flocking to the show for the first time. Miss Lucille Douglass, who has some interesting Chinese paintings of her own in the show, is the chairman, displacing Miss Elizabeth Price, who served in that capacity for several years. To Miss Douglass and Miss Price a large share of credit for the enterprise is given.

The art committee of the club is also busily planning the annual costume ball on Nov. 20.

Japan to Seek Through League New Position in World Opinion

Foreign Office Note to Be Presented to Council Meeting Next Week Is Reported to Place Responsibility for Situation on China

While a League Council meeting on the Manchurian situation is due next Tuesday and a note from Washington to Japan is believed imminent, Tokyo is reported to be drawing up a communiqué laying its case before the world at large.

Japan, it is said, will insist on settlement of the dispute directly with Manchuria, possibly continuing its occupation until Manchuria has a government which Tokyo considers friendly.

Meanwhile Mr. Shigemitsu, Japan's envoy in China, is on his way to Nanking for conversations with the Government.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 10—While the Government here professes not to be concerned over the possible results of the meeting of the League Council, called for Oct. 13 to consider the Manchurian situation, it is learned that the Foreign Office is preparing a new statement, designed to reassure world opinion.

Competent observers see several possibilities for future procedure. Japan, they think, may attempt to obtain some outstanding Chinese leader who will agree to govern Manchuria under Japanese guidance and protection. Or it may continue its occupation and await the clearing of the political situation in China proper, or until the Chinese can agree on some head for the Manchurian Government acceptable to Japan.

On the other hand, Japan may encourage temporary, independent, provincial governments in Manchuria which can be easily controlled.

The first proposal is difficult, since no prominent Chinese leader is available, but it is desirable, since it would enable a resumption of business and prevent huge commercial losses, which are now mounting, resulting in chaotic conditions.

The second is objectionable, since it would mean long delay necessitat-

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LABOR COMMITS ITSELF TO PLAN OF 5-DAY WEEK

A. F. of L., However, Rejects Proposal to Fix Day for General Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Oct. 10 — The American Federation of Labor voted to commit itself to the policy of the six-hour day and the five-day week at its session here yesterday, when it passed the report of the shorter work-day committee.

The convention rejected a resolution from the Montana State Federation, which would have attempted to bring about this change in working conditions on one set date.

The committee had recommended against this resolution on the grounds that it interfered with the policy, now being pursued by the federation executive, of bringing about the change gradually and in keeping with conditions which must be met.

E. J. Gainor, secretary of the committee, opposed the resolution calling for a "proclamation day" for the inauguration of the curtailed week for all unions as not economically practical.

The convention upheld the executive committee's recommendation that the federation oppose a suggested United States statute which would allow Congress to fix hours in private employment.

Support of the federation on behalf of 25,000 striking textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., who have walked out in protest against a 10 per cent cut in wages, was assured today by William Green, president of the federation.

The convention voted concurrence in a resolution supporting New York fire fighters in their struggle for an eight-hour day.

Mr. Green, in the course of his speech, declared that organized labor regards the machine as a friend and not an enemy of man.

"Labor has not been hostile to the machine," he said, referring to the rapid displacement of men by mechanical improvements in the past few years. "We have stood by and seen thousands of our men thrown out of work by modern inventions. The machine has destroyed individual skill and has often reduced genius to the status of the common laborer.

"But he would be blind indeed who would stand in the way of human progress. The temporary loss of work and suffering is part of the price we must pay. But the machine must eventually give men more leisure, more time to enjoy the intangible fruits of life.

"All we ask is that the machine will be used for the benefit equally of both laborer and capitalist. Otherwise it would prove a curse."

BASEL BEGINS MOVE TO HALT ROUT OF GOLD

World Bank Heads Prepare for Meeting—Burgess Represents U. S.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Oct. 10 — Faced with the greatest problem of recent financial history, prevention of a rout from the gold standard, directors of leading central banks began conferences here at the World Bank today in preparation for an official meeting Oct. 12. Significantly, for the first time in the bank's existence, leading American financiers are represented at the directors' meeting by Mr. W. Randolph Burgess, of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Burgess arrived late yesterday on a hurried trip from the United States. His purpose, it is stated here, is to inform the governors of the chief European banks of the precise position of American finance. The dollar wavers uncertainly on European bourses, and it was felt in New York that first-hand reassurance was needed. Therefore, according to authorities here, the American's first mission is to give information to key bankers.

Reports Discounted

Reports that Mr. Burgess brings a full-blown plan for international currency reform are discounted here, although suggestions attributed to him for issuance of new gold certificates backed by deposits at the World Bank follow lines recently studied here. It is denied Mr. Burgess will present formal proposals to World Bank directors, but nevertheless his ideas are said to carry much weight and are expected to play a preponderant rôle in the present session. Mr. Burgess's arrival does not mean the American Government departs from its decision not to participate officially in the Basel institution, for he will only sit unofficially with the directors. But it is a longer step toward cooperation than ever before taken and dominates the current financial situation.

Mr. Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, arrived yesterday and today was closeted with Mr. Gates W. McGarrah, president of the World Bank, and Mr. Burgess. Mr. Leon Fraser, American vice-president of the bank, had proceeded for Paris to meet Mr. Burgess and confer with him before arrival here.

Regarding the basic problem facing the directors, no single concrete suggestion has emerged. It is recognized the vast problem of pegging the gold standard in countries where it is wavering, and assisting speedy return in countries already departed therefrom, definitely challenges the bank leaders. And many partial solutions float nebulously over bank headquarters.

Epoch-Making Meeting

None, however, have taken a sufficiently tangible form to stand public discussion, and bank officials positively refuse to reveal ideas under examination. Nevertheless all recognize that an epoch-making meeting in the bank's history has begun.

Granted the willingness of the central bank governors to commit their institutions, it is clear the present session will produce results. All depends upon the outcome of private talks which began today and will continue unabated until Monday or Tuesday.

Although several countries have left the gold standard, there is no question of requesting their resignation from the directorate of the bank. The statutes provide that countries not on the gold standard may not become members, but do not specify their removal upon departing from gold. Britain, as a reparations receiving state, is entitled to bank membership whether on the standard or not. Sweden, too, is certain of continued membership.

An atmosphere of troubled waiting hovered over bank headquarters today, but all were encouraged by the arrival of Mr. Burgess. The prospect of American collaboration in a closer form is felt to be much more likely now that the Federal Reserve System takes a step at rapprochement. This fact makes the World Bank's future measurably brighter.

AMERICAS SEEK JOINT UNIT TO AID COMMERCE

Committee Suggested by Delegates at Capital Conference

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—The formation of an all-American committee to deal with the commercial relations between the nations of the Western Hemisphere has been suggested to the delegates of the Fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference here by Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York, author of the plan to restore a balance between the production and consumption of sugar.

Following closely upon a similar suggestion made by the Costa Rica delegation, the plan is of particular significance, since it reveals a sameness of thought between the peoples of the northern and southern republics. It is expected that the recommendation will go before the conference early next week for an expression of opinion and vote. It will first be considered in group sessions.

Mr. Chadbourne declared that he did not believe the League of Nations could ever confer the benefits upon the two Americas that could be bestowed by a permanent group selected from each of the countries belonging to the Pan-American Union.

As an adjunct to the main committee he suggested another committee to investigate the cultural, educational and language questions, and has recommended that its members be chosen from among persons connected with the public school system of each Latin-American nation.

Program Outlined

The specific work in which the main committee would devote its attention would be confined to attempts to:

(1) Study what stands in the way of a Pan-American customs union and what would have to be done to remove the obstacles—that is, what most-favored-nation treaties, if any, exist between the American

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Wesleyan Opens Celebration Of Its Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

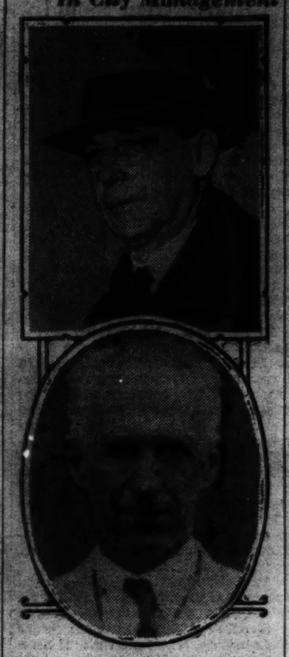
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 10—The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Wesleyan University was celebrated here today. Presidents from more than 15 universities and colleges, including Dr. James Angell of Yale University, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, were among educators who came from all parts of the country to take part in the exercises.

Opening this morning with a soccer game between Wesleyan and Brown, the centennial celebration will continue with a football game this afternoon between Wesleyan and Columbia University. An alumni dinner in the new athletic building will be held tonight, and during the evening there will be a memorial "walk-around" of campus buildings and a modern presentation of the old musical comedy, "The Girls and the Graduate."

Sunday afternoon a reception will be given at the home of President and Mrs. J. L. McConaughby. Musical functions and class gatherings will take up the late afternoon and evening. At the concluding program Monday morning Mr. Richard B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, will be the chief speaker. If the weather is favorable, the assembly will take place on the new Dennison Memorial Terrace.

Other speakers on the program are Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, and Mr. Frederick M. Davenport, a Wesleyan alumnus of New York.

Chart Opportunities In City Management



Upper—Prof. Charles E. Merriam of University of Chicago (Underwood). Lower—Prof. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern University.

City Managers Scan Problems Of Regionalism

Rule of Chicago Suburb by Gangsters Cited in Merriam's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10—One of the problems of "regionalism," or the growth of independent communities outside the boundaries of large cities, was illustrated by the Al Capone case in the address of Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago before the International City Managers' Association yesterday.

Long a friend of good government, Professor Merriam told the convention how gangsters succeeded in obtaining a large supply of machine guns by having them delivered to the chief of police of Cicero, Ill., "Al Capone's capital," whose government was in the hands of the anti-social element, thus evading a law which prevented the sale of the weapons to any but officials.

As for remedies for such conditions, annexation is still possible in middle-size communities, though largely passed in the larger, but the growth of the city-state may be a development of the future, he thought.

Federation of Cities

Professor Merriam also suggested a federation of cities, each with local self-government, but all being part of a general government; rural urban unions of smaller towns, and the exercise of extraurban power by the cities in the establishment of metropolitan park, water, police and sanitation areas, which might be bridges to some form of union. His conclusion was that the great metropolitan areas will experiment with some kind of city-state, under which Chicago, for instance, might become an administrative unit of Illinois, or of the United States.

Motorization of traffic, rapid transit, the garden city, the desire for better built communities and the effort to escape high taxes were listed among the causes of regional problems. Effects are that the more progressive element pushes out and that the cities lose not only the votes but the political leadership of the better element and that cities lose taxable assets.

Mr. C. A. Dykstra, city manager

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Mountaineers Sing British Ballads At American Folk Song Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Ballads that owe their origin to Elizabethan England, and that have been preserved in all their purity in the Appalachian highlands, were sung by mountain people at the first annual festival of the American Folk Song Society, held near Cannonsburg, Ky., recently.

The setting for the event was "The Old House," picturesque log cabin of Miss Jean Thomas, writer of mountain stories. Several hundred people attended, including Mrs. Flem D. Sampson, wife of the Governor of Kentucky and president of the society, and others well known in the field of letters and art.

The society, recently formed and incorporated in the State of Kentucky, has for its purpose the collection and preservation of ballads sung in the southern moutains.

"It is fitting that this society should emanate from Kentucky," said Mrs. Sampson, in addressing the festival. "For it is in Kentucky that many ballads have been discovered, and which represent true American folk songs and American folk song music. These songs have been handed down by word of mouth for generations, and in remote mountain districts have been preserved till now."

Miss Thomas, whose book, "Devil's Ditties," has just been published, and whose short stories on mountain folk have appeared in representative magazines, presided at the festival. An infare wedding, characteristic of Elizabethan and Jacobean England, was a feature of the program.

"Uncle Thomas" Whitt played mountain songs on the dulcimer, a three-stringed instrument, and Jilson Setters, "wandering minstrel of Lost Hope Hollow," entertained the visitors with his "fiddle." Other instruments brought into use at various times included the guitar, banjo and harmonica.

Children of a century ago in the mountains never knew a lullaby, Miss Thomas explained, but old ballads—or story in song—were sung to them from infancy. Among the ballads included in the festival program were "The Gallant Knight's Farewell," the singing of which is said to have been forbidden during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; "The Soldier Boy," and "Paper of Pins," a Scottish "flighty" or quarrelsome type. "The Lady Went a-Hunting," a story of a woman, disguised in men's apparel who went out to meet her lover, is as definitely Elizabethan, Miss Thomas said, as Shakespeare's "Portia."

Old chanties, which were sung by sailors who hauled up anchor as they were about to depart for China for spices and lovely shawls, also had a part in the program. "Rio Grande" and "Shenandoah" appeared to please the audience particularly.

U. S. READY TO RE-ALIGN WAR DEBTS

Hoover Stands by His Policy of Settlement Based on an Ability to Pay

FIRMLY OPPOSED TO CANCELLATION

Unity of Action on 'Prosperity Pool' Pleases President—Not Inflation, He Says

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—The Hoover Administration stands ready to reopen the question of inter-governmental war debts on the basis of Europe's changed capacity to pay growing out of the world depression.

This fact was made plain in authoritative administration circles here and was coupled with the declaration that President Hoover is unalterably opposed to complete cancellation of the debts of any country.

At the same time it was learned that the President is greatly encouraged over the unity of action that has developed over his program for improving credit conditions.

President Hoover, it was learned, stands firmly by his moratorium statement of June 30, in which he defined his attitude on the debt settlements as based on the debtor's capacity to pay. The reaffirmation of policy is made as a result of the forthcoming visit of M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, now less than a fortnight away, and because of controversy among members of Congress who attended the White House conference, Tuesday night, Oct. 6, over the form in which the matter had then been presented.

At the same time reports were prevalent in the capital that the Chief Executive contemplates a program to rehabilitate railroad credit in view of the serious situation that will develop at the end of the year if bonds of companies whose revenues have diminished become ineligible for savings bank investment. The report also persisted that the freight rate decision of the I. C. C. which will have momentous consequences for the carriers of the country will be handed down shortly.

Not Inflation, Hoover Says

Information as to the President's stand on international matters was linked with the declaration that he does not regard the new credit machinery as inflationary in character, but considers it based on the necessity of halting a disastrous deflation.

The interpretation put here on the new declaration of administration policy is that it opens the way for possibly a substantial scaling down of war debts, if such a step can command congressional approval.

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho has indicated his willingness to approve the step if it is accompanied by scaling down of German reparations and European armament limitation. Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut and others state that they will favor debt reduction in any event as a necessity growing out of world financial conditions.

The Hoover statement on which administration policy in the forthcoming conversations with M. Laval will be based was as follows:

"I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of the debts to us. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action. None of our debtor nations have ever suggested it. But as the basis for the settlement of these debts was the capacity under normal conditions of the debtor to pay, we should be consistent with our own policies and principles if we take into account the abnormal situation now existing in the world.

"I am sure the American people have no desire to attempt to exact any sum beyond the capacity of any debtor to pay and it is our view that broad vision requires that our Government should recognize the situation as it exists."

Does Not Wish to Squeeze

The Administration is cognizant of the fact that conditions may not be normal when time to resume the debt payments comes around next year, and it has no desire to extract money from a debtor nation when that country is unable to pay. An effort to collect debts under such circumstances, as seen by the Administration, would be no more tolerable for a nation than for an individual. In this matter he believes that the social and moral customs that bind individuals should be equally binding upon nations.

The President is known to be somewhat disturbed that this phase of the conference was the only one in which a discordant note was sounded by a few congressional figures. Mr. Hoover, however, believes that his position was sufficiently outlined in his June statement and the paragraph on the debt subject, Tuesday night, and no further official pronouncement is expected.

President Hoover, it is learned, is well satisfied with the general reaction to his proposals put before congressional leaders, and hopes that the fundamental purposes of the program will be understood by the public, intricate though matters of finance are.

The fundamental purpose of the economic program was to increase the flow of credit and relieve the banks in regions where distress is acute, and in general, to restore con-

fidence. The success in effecting a unity of action on the part of diverse political interests in the face of a national crisis and on what constitutes a major legislative program was overcome in a fashion that has encouraged the President very greatly, it is learned.

Hope to Ease Farm Credits

Among the credit difficulties which the program seeks to correct, one particular field is the agricultural credit situation. As an indication of the lengths to which the tie-up of credit has gone in some places, it is recorded that farmers in certain sections are unable to get loans even on farms that are unencumbered. This makes it necessary to thrust farm commodities on the market despite the glut that exists, instead of carrying them over. In many sections, also, millers are limited to day-to-day credit. Manufacturers encountering difficulties in obtaining credit are forced into steps which cause unemployment. Similarly, bankers find it hard to serve their communities adequately.

It has been definitely established that there is more than $3,500,000,000 of paper eligible for rediscounting with the Federal Reserve System in Reserve banks over the country, but the banks with such paper are strong banks, which do not need additional cash. The purpose of the emergency fund or pool is to aid banks whose paper is ineligible, where such paper is intrinsically sound.

One of the matters recognized in Washington as of primary importance is improvement in investment value of rail bonds. A report that Mr. Hoover had made a definite move at the request of banks and mutual savings associations holding such investments could not be confirmed here. It is known, however, that the question has been receiving close consideration for weeks.

Rates Revision Imminent

In some quarters it was said that a new revolving fund to rehabilitate railroad credit by taking care of bond maturities was under contemplation.

The belief exists here, however, that any such specific step would be postponed at least till after the decision of the I. C. C. on the railroad's request for higher freight rates, which is now pending. It is believed that the freight rate decision is imminent. It is forecast in some quarters that the railroads will get an increase, and this amount is placed between 5 and 10 per cent.

Furthermore, the necessity for a separate credit pool for railroad bonds is not understood in transportation circles here, in view of the fact that such paper will in all probability be acceptable in the huge $500,000,000 revolving fund being established in New York. An immediate improvement in the market for rail bonds is anticipated with the start of this fund.

The critical nature of the railroad situation arises from the fact that many savings banks in western areas have invested their money in these securities and that rail earnings have fallen off to an extent that unless they improve materially by the end of 1931, the bonds of many carriers may be removed from the list of securities which state laws make eligible for savings banks investments.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS RISE

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mr. Willard D. Rand, bank commissioner of New Hampshire, reported today before the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Bankers' Association that savings bank deposits increased more than $2,000,000 from June 30, 1930, to June 30 of this year. The number of depositors increased by 3182 to 315,441.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT

Net profit of Lehigh Portland Cement Company of $483,362 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 is equal to $2.35 a share on the 204,969 shares of 7 per cent preferred of $100 par. In the preceding year the company reported for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1930, and showed net profit of $1,534,477, equal, after preferred dividends paid, to 16 cents a share on 450,348 shares of common stock of $50 par.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ABOLITION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL URGED

State Senator Nicholson Claims Action Would Mean Big Saving

Abolition of the Massachusetts Executive Council was urged in a petition to the Legislature filed yesterday by Mr. Donald W. Nicholson, Senator from Wareham. The petitioner would have all the duties of the council taken over by existing agencies of the State.

Explaining his action, Senator Nicholson declared that abolition of the council would save the taxpayers thousands of dollars. He believed the council had outworn its usefulness and that most of its duties only duplicated those of more modern state agencies.

The Senator also objected to the action of the council in giving Massachusetts concerns preference in awarding construction contracts even when outbid by concerns outside the State. Furthermore, he considered that the pardoning powers possessed by the council had been unwisely employed.

Legislation making party primaries possible in Boston to supplant the present system of nonpartisan primaries was asked for in a petition filed with the Attorney-General by Mr. Joseph Finnegan, Senator from Boston.

At a hearing before the Special Recess Committee on Minimum Wage, Mr. LaRue Brown, former chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission, remarked that "if Massachusetts cannot get business here without subsidizing it, it is best to leave it out. I think it would be much better to employ more people at a living wage than to employ some at high salaries and others at low salaries."

Salaries of some girls in the state's textile industries range from $3 to $6 a week, Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Consumers League of Boston, told the committee. She charged the wage commission with flagrant neglect in the face of deplorable wage conditions. She urged the appointment of a wage commission composed of serious citizens.

Dairymen Protest Western Cream

Shipments of western cream to Boston and other New England cities will have to be lessened or New England dairymen will have to reduce their herds, in the opinion of state commissioners of agriculture, college and extension service leaders and officers of large dairy organizations in New England.

The agricultural leaders point out that, although the supply of New England-produced cream will be sufficient to take care of the local consumption for many years to come, records show that in the first eight months of 1931, $1,387,000 worth of western cream was sent into Boston. Also, in August a daily average of 995 cans of western cream were received in Boston, more than half of this city's cream supply.

If New England dairy farmers surrender the market to western producers, New England farm income would be decreased by several million dollars annually, according to agriculture leaders. If New England producers take steps to give their own cream the preference in Boston and other New England cities, some experts believe, the action might cut down the consumption of cream in Boston because of increased prices. Boston's cream prices, it is believed, have been lowered and cream consumption has been stimulated through the influx of western cream.

White Ocean Flier, Monterey, Launched At Quincy Shipbuilding Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 10—The rising tide of tonnage in the American merchant service gained 26,000 tons when the Matson Steam Navigation Company's great white ocean flier, Monterey, slipped gracefully into the Fore River at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's plant here today. Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop, wife of the chairman of the board of C. Brewer & Co. of Honolulu, named the new vessel.

Among those at the launching were members of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, who are holding their annual convention. It was the last feature of the five-day session.

A large gathering thronged the yard to witness the launching ceremony, which was set for the turn of the morning tide. For an hour before the ceremony took place, the hollow thud of battering rams resounded under the steel bilges, as workmen drove the liner clear of the blocks. Flags fluttered in the bright October sunlight, lending a holiday aspect to the scene. Out on the sparkling blue reach, a flotilla of tugboats stood by in readiness to tow the new ship into dock.

Shortly before 9:30 o'clock, a warning whistle from a huge traveling crane that bridged the towering hull sent workmen scurrying out of the launching ship. There was another blast and almost simultaneously the cry went up, "There she goes." Mrs. Bishop broke a ribbon-bedecked bottle against the stem of the ship and exclaimed, "I christen thee Monterey."

The great mountain of steel went down with an increasing burst of speed. Whistles shrieked on the tugboats and from points along the shore. As the ship splashed into the river, a long streamer of red, white and blue trailed out behind it. Spectators rushed into the slip to inspect the ways, where tons of grease smoked from the friction caused by the sudden rush of the 26,000-ton bulk. In the launching platform, Mrs. Bishop, who carried a bouquet of American beauty roses, was the center of a gay throng of shipyard and Matson Line officials and other guests.

The Monterey is a sister ship of the Mariposa, launched from the same yard last July. Together with still another vessel of equal tonnage, the new Matson fleet will maintain a fast passenger and express service between California, the South Sea islands and Australia. Monterey, like the other Matson vessels, was built to requirements of the United States Shipping Board under provisions of the Jones-White Shipping Act of 1928.

The cargo space will accommodate 5000 tons of dry freight and 850 tons of refrigerated cargo. There is a special room for bullion. Passenger quarters accommodate 500 in first class and 250 in second class.

Steam turbines developing a shaft horsepower of 22,000 will drive twin screws at better than 20 knots. The Monterey represents an outlay of $8,500,000. This amount is one-third of what the Matson Company is spending as a result of the assistance offered by the Jones-White measure.

BUS LINES WARNED TO RELIEVE DRIVERS

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—Eastern Greyhound bus lines will have to discontinue operation in this State unless they abolish the practice of permitting their drivers to cover too much mileage without proper relief, Mr. H. Rogers Jones, assistant attorney-general, stated here yesterday.

The decision came as the result of a hearing before Mr. Philip Devnew, motor vehicle inspector, when it was learned that the Greyhound bus mishap of Sept. 7, was the result of the driver falling asleep on his second round trip between Boston and New York without rest. Company representatives agreed to assist the State in every way possible to correct conditions.

Under the piano!

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Boston Art Notes

Fogg Museum

There is really no need of special exhibition to attract one to the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, for the regular collection is so choice, and varied, and well installed, that a visit is well repaid in any event. Furthermore, the permanent collection is growing with such speed that one always finds a half-dozen new things in the cases.

For current display in special galleries, there are prints by great masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and American water colors of the twentieth century.

The two shows of aquarelle, in different galleries, are well worth study. They seem to stimulate speculations pertaining to the growth (or should we say decay?) of an art. Is it evolution or devolution in a trend when the earlier artists are attentive to detail and the later ones eschew it entirely? We look at the tidy though darksome pictures by William Payne and Samuel Prout and Thomas Girtin and then glance at Charles Hopkinson of our own time and locale to discover a revivifying spread of color, a dash and piquancy. And yet even these qualities can prove irksome when an inartistic hand applies them; observe some of the neighbors of Mr. Hopkinson whom we will refrain from naming. Color is an instrument which may be applied gauchely. A bad amateur in modern painting is far worse than one in the time of Girtin.

We observe that the earlier men had not isolated water color technically, that they turned to it as a preparation for oil painting. Today it has come into its own, with specific distinguishing merits.

Certainly that vigorous, haphazard stroke of Marin would find no approval in those more orderly days, and yet Turner's "Simplon" and "Wave" are as abstract and ephemeral as many a modern attempt.

Among the contemporary exhibits are some fine pictures by Edward Hopper, dispassionate realist; Preston Dickinson, devotee to design; Charles Hopkinson, indefatigable experimenter in water colors (though not in oils, alas).

The print exhibition is magnificent. It betrays an excellent connoisseurship. Not often does one see so many and such good examples of engravings of Renaissance Italy by such as Pollaiuolo, Mantegna and Marcantonio Raimondi. What an aid to understanding the pictorial art in general of that time. Others to be seen are contemporary Germans, such as Hirschvogel and Lautensack. The current interest in the human figure, in landscape, in theatrical effects, are all visible in these prints.

D. A.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, with frosts in exposed places; Sunday fair and warmer; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair, with light to heavy frosts, and somewhat warmer in the north portion tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and not quite so cool, with light to heavy frosts tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday; light frosts in west and central portions tonight; warmer Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday, with probably light frosts in the interior; warmer Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southwest winds over the north portion and moderate northeast winds over the south portion, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	62	Montreal	46	48
Bismarck	46	72	Nantucket	54	56
Boston	45	57	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	48	58	New York	50	64
Calgary	36	..	Norfolk, Va.	62	64
Charleston	64	84	North Platte	44	62
Chicago	54	60	Philadelphia	54	64
Cincinnati	44	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	94
Denver	52	84	Pittsburgh	42	64
Eastport, Me.	46	54	Portland, Me.	40	54
Hatteras	68	78	Raleigh	56	66
Helena, Mont.	38	70	St. Louis	60	70
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Paul	36	60
7 p.m. Oct. 9	78	..	Salt Lake City	54	78
Huron, S. D.	56	76	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville	72	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	68
Kansas City	68	70	Seattle	48	62
Key West	80	86	Tampa	70	86
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	48	64
Memphis	66	78	Wichita, Kan.	70	82
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	44	68

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 10.
B—Maximum Oct. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:12 p. m., Sunday 10:35 a. m.
Height of tides 13.1 feet, 11.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

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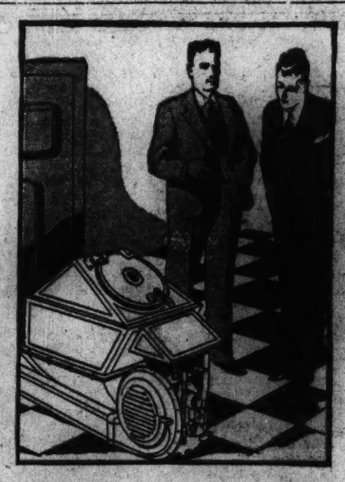

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Canadian Club of Boston: Dinner, in honor of Lord Mayor George F. Tilt, of Manchester, England, clubhouse, 6:30.

Mechanics Building: Boston Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10, through Oct. 17.

Hotel Statler: Dance, Associated Y. W. and Y. M. H. A., ballroom. Dance, University of New Hampshire Alumni, Georgian Room and Parlor A.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirates of Penzance," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "Midsummer Night's Dream," 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Public Library: Concert, Jenny Lind Chorus, direction J. Fritz Hartz, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Symphony Hall: Illustrated lecture, "Motoring Through England and Scotland," by Branson de Cou, 6.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon and meeting, Y. W. and Y. M. H. A., ballroom and Georgian Room.

EVENTS MONDAY

Columbus Day, with special celebrations on the Common: Speaking program, display of flags of 21 nations, musical program; Parkman Bandstand, 2.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 9:45 for Beverly.

Mechanics Building: Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10 p. m. through Oct. 17.

Field and Forest Club: All day outing, Stow Golf Club; leave Arlington Heights El Terminal, 9.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 7:50 a. m. North Station train for Ipswich trip to Clark's Pond.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; Exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department, Oct. 1; Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Cotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israhel van Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Carsect. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—General members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Wood carvings, modeling and drawings by the Turris Studio of Cambridge. Through Oct. 19.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Pauline H. Shirer; through Oct. 10. Paintings by Joseph Tepper; through Oct. 10.

Schervee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Exhibit of water colors by Robert Jackson. Through Nov. 15.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

UNION ORGANIZER ACQUITTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—Ann Burlac, organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union, yesterday was found not guilty by a jury in Superior Court on a charge of assaulting Louise E. King of Central Falls, a forewoman at the General Fabrics Mill.

RHODE ISLAND BRIDGE PROJECT GETS BACKING

Would Facilitate Travel Between New York and Cape Cod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—The proposed project of a $4,000,000 bridge over Providence Bay at some point where its width approximates no more than a mile, is receiving wide support throughout the State as a means of facilitating travel between New York and Cape Cod.

A survey is already under way by state engineers following approval of the plan by Mr. Frederick S. Peck, commissioner of state finance, and the project will come before the next session of the State Legislature here.

The bridge, which if built, is to be the largest of three in Rhode Island, would provide a route to Cape Cod without passing through the city of Providence, and would save nearly an hour in the driving time between New York and Cape Cod points.

For some years, building of the bridge has been advocated to meet the growing traffic perplexities with which Providence is confronted. Mr. Robert Whitten, eminent authority on traffic control, considers the project essential. All previous attempts to gain sufficient support for the project, however, have failed.

Mr. Abram L. Atwood, chairman of the state board of public roads, which has initiated the preliminary survey, said the work will include the gathering of data for possible approaches on both the Providence and the East Providence shores. The bridge would have a four-lane highway across it.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT APPEARS REMOVED

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Little prospect of immediate settlement of the strike of 22,000 textile workers against a 10 per cent wage reduction effective Tuesday was foreseen today, following the statement made yesterday by Mr. Moses Pendleton, vice-president of the American Woolen Company, that his company would make no compromise.

Mr. Robert Watt, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and president of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, also stated that the workers were still eager to discuss the wage reduction with the employers and an impartial group. Meanwhile, a committee of workers was being organized to appear before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration on Tuesday.

INHERITANCE TAX COLLECTIONS GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10—State inheritance tax collections for the first three months of the 1931 fiscal year increased 50 per cent over the same period last year, it was announced yesterday from the office of the Assistant Attorney-General, under whose direction the inheritance tax law is administered. The revenue of the tax, less costs of collection, becomes immediately available for general state purposes.

Inheritance tax officials here believe that the exceptionally large collection total for the first three months of the fiscal year is an indication that there will be no shrinkage in total collections of the year. The New Hampshire tax is levied against the market value of property taxable, and figures given out by Mr. H. Thornton Lorimer, Assistant Attorney-General, show that since the law was passed in 1925, a grand total of $3,508,291 has been collected.

Democrats Urged To Back Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—As good citizens, anxious to relieve the depression, Democrats should study President Hoover's plan for liquefying resources and coöperate loyally if it will help the country, Mr. Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland told the woman's national Democratic club last night at a dinner meeting.

The dinner was the first of a series of dinners at which Democratic Governors will be guests of honor. Mr. Ritchie also made a plea for states rights and local self-government.

"We see more and more federal bureaus imposed upon an already overtaxed and overregulated people, and more and more federal subsidies," he declared.

MEDALS AWARDED FOR BEST GARDENS

Awarding of three medals and three certificates by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has been recommended by the committee on gardens, it was announced today. The society's large gold medal is awarded to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ames for their estate at North Easton, while the silver medals go to Mrs. John R. McGinley for her garden at Smith's Point, Manchester, and to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney for the gardens at their summer home in Woods Hole.

One of the garden certificates has been given to Mr. Charles D. Armstrong for his large box specimens of conifers at his estate in North Centerville. The others were awarded to Mr. Archibald Blanchard for his rose garden at Nahant and to Mrs. Charles A. Proctor of Swampscott, for her original planting of annuals.

Theaters

"As You Like It"

Tremont Theater—The Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company presents "As You Like It." Evening of Oct. 9, 1931.

Victor Hugo may argue that the moral of "As You Like It" is to show the improving effect of contact with nature—to wit, the forest of Arden—upon Oliver, Touchstone, Jacques, and others. But once, the curtain rang up on the Stratford Players' version of this Arcadian idyl at the Tremont Theater last night, one cared little who was improved or why things happened as they did, being well content to let the poetry unfold itself as it would. For Mr. Bridges Adams is unapproachable in his ability to set the poetry of youth, romance and fantasy in motion on the stage, and last night the play went with that perfection of rhythm and mood that draws the audience unquestioning into its own realm.

Miss Fabia Drake contributed much to this wholly delightful performance. Well cast in the most charming of all female parts, and handsome in youth's attire, she won all hearts with a Rosalind as full of sprightly wit as of tender romance. Mr. Randle Ayrton, who gave a notable impersonation of King Lear earlier in the week, presented a Touchstone as happy in result as it was novel in conception. Here was no capering, irresponsible clown, but an embodiment of dry humor and sophistication that brought a delicious element of contrast into the play.

Mr. Ernest Hart combined physical strength with poetic romance in a fine portrayal of Orlando; and indeed not a character in the cast, whether courtly or rustic, but was finely conceived and admirably presented. The Forest of Arden scene was a beautiful setting in which idyllic happenings of the kind could hardly help taking place.

RECREATION PLAN SET ASIDE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—The executive committee of the Eastern States Exposition board of trustees voted yesterday to postpone the National Recreation Exposition planned for the spring of 1932. The formal vote was "that the National Recreation Exposition be postponed, pending the return of more favorable conditions."

C$10 RING $72.50

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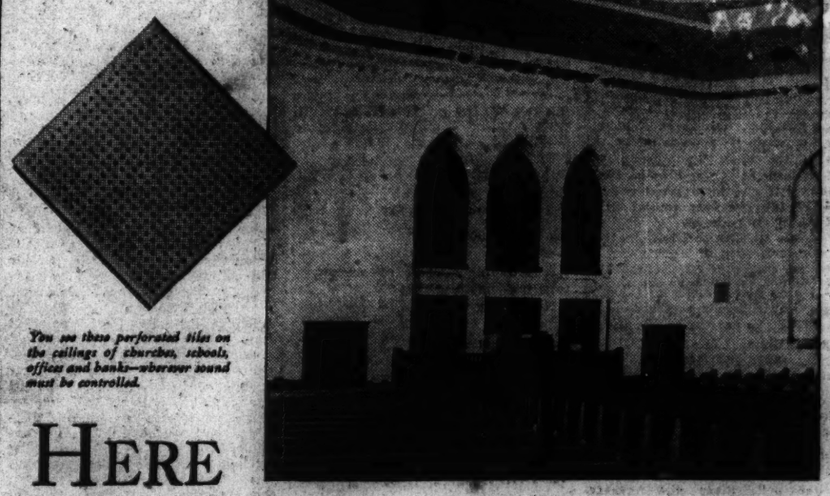
Decorated Acousti-Celotex tile on ceiling of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Missouri. Architect (Aegerter and Bailey)



You see these perforated tiles on the ceilings of churches, schools, offices and banks—wherever sound must be controlled.

HERE *annoying reverberation* WAS SUBDUED

ONE of the reasons Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, in St. Louis is a *quiet* church is because the auditorium is free from the reverberation of sound.

This means that spoken words and musical notes are carried clearly and truly to every part of the church. Listeners are spared the annoyance of faulty acoustics, thanks to the Acousti-Celotex ceiling.

Paintable, permanent sound-absorbing tiles

Acousti-Celotex comes in buff colored tiles which are applied right over plaster in old buildings, or directly to joists in new.

Acousti-Celotex tiles become a permanent part of the ceiling. They may be decorated the same as plaster—repeated painting does not impair the sound-absorbing efficiency of Acousti-Celotex.

No remodeling is necessary. Installation is made by Acousti-Celotex contracting engineers, trained in sound control. Their accuracy has been proved in thousands of actual cases, and definitely assures results.

Acousti-Celotex also quiets noisy Sunday School Rooms, recreation rooms, wherever disturbing sounds arise—mail the coupon for complete information.

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AMERICAS SEEK JOINT UNIT TO AID COMMERCE

(Continued from Page 1)

republics and countries outside the American continents.

(2) Study the trade between the United States and each of the countries to find out what effect free trade would have on each commodity, what public works are advisable in the next 10 years in Latin America, and what would have to be done to finance them, both with respect to insuring the existing debts and financing the new requirements.

(3) Study the situation with respect to commerce between the American republics and the possibility of so changing our laws as to make it possible for American ships in Pan-American trade to be manned to a greater extent by Latin-American labor.

(4) Study the public debt—governmental, state and municipal—of each of the Latin-American republics, looking to a final refunding of the debt of the republics desiring it, under the aegis of the credit of the United States.

Great Opportunity Offered

Not in all history has any group of nations been offered greater opportunity and happiness, Mr. Chadbourne said. The surplus money of the United States cannot longer be invested in public improvements or vital factors for comfortable living; these already exist in the states. Surpluses must therefore find markets abroad.

The Latin-American nations, on the other hand, while developing enormous wealth, have not, he pointed out, accumulated surpluses sufficient to supply capital to be loaned. Nearly all the southern republics need funds with which to expand. Cities, towns and villages need electric lights, water systems, sewerage, pavements and transportation facilities, including railways, highways, canals and ports.

Agriculture, he said, although it has reached great development in such nations as Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, still requires irrigation.

Industrial development is in its infancy, he pointed out. Money and credit therefore, he said, are needed, and it is the United States which should supply both, since Latin America's use of such would build customers, and not competitors, for the states.

Referring to the progress made by the United States through its vast building enterprise, Mr. Chadbourne explained "our construction of public works upon such a vast scale has bred in our country an amazing group of experts who can give to Latin America advice on system and materials and which will save the republics from costly errors of inexperience.

Have What Others Need

"We have steamers representing millions of tons of carrying capacity lying idle in our ports. Latin America has no merchant fleet for the mobilization of the products it exports, or for the merchandise it imports. The shipping it uses is, with few exceptions, from regular lines under different flags which charge questionable rates for freight, and the United States, as a result, pays dearer for the products sent by Latin America, while Latin America finds costs hoisted in the merchandise sent south by the United States.

"The shipping of the United States is out of commission today partly because there is too much shipping in the world, but mainly because it costs too much to operate an American ship under the existing shipping laws."

Latin America, Mr. Chadbourne decided, appears thus far to have what the United States needs and the United States has what Pan-American nations require commercially. Pointing to the geographical situation he went on to say that Latin-American nations could provide an ample and virtually exclusive market for United States goods, and in sufficient volume to do away in part with the curtailment in production, the necessity for which is now being considered.

The size of this northern market, he said, can only be understood by those persons who have studied it. Few persons realize that the United States of America, with its 2,933,774 square miles, could be tucked away in Brazil which covers 3,286,170 square miles.

Populations Similar

"Our last census," he stated, "gave to continental United States a population of over 122,000,000; the combined total population of your republics is nearly the same. The density of our population is 41.3 persons per square mile; Guatemala has a density of 51.3, the Dominican Republic 62.1, Cuba 81.5, Salvador 130.8 and Haiti 249.8.

"If we look at railroad systems we find that the miles of railway per 1000 square miles reach 83.8 in the United States. No republic of the south reaches this figure. The highest is Cuba with 69.7, and the lowest Venezuela with 1.5. As to the proportion of railways with population, the figure of the United States is 2.03, and Latin-American figures range from Argentine's 2.08 to Haiti's .06.

"Turning to foreign trade, which shows the activities of peoples as well as their wealth, the total export per capita of the United States is $42.70. This figure is surpassed by Uruguay with $49.50, Chile with $63, Cuba with $76, and Argentina with $85.10, which means that each citizen of the great Republic of Argentina has (in relation to exports) twice the amount of each citizen of the United States.

"Coming to the imports, the per capita in the United States is $39.90, a figure surpassed by Costa Rica, Panama, Chile, Uruguay, Cuba and the Argentine, which has $73.40, more than twice the amount of each citizen of the United States. In the total foreign trade we are at $78.60, with Argentina high above us at $158.50."

Japan Has Little to Offer

Further surveying the geographical situation, Mr. Chadbourne said that Japan has little to offer the United States since its disposition is competitive because Japan is concerned with its own industrial development. China, he said, is upset by revolutions "and nobody can do more than guess as to when they will be ended." The remainder of Asia is under either the British French or Dutch.

Turning to Russia he declared that that nation is a huge question mark, but that as the Soviet nation develops its resources, which in many ways parallel those of the United States, it probably is going to be the United States greatest competitor if the United States continues dealing with the European and Asiatic continents.

Australia, he explained, is completely British, and Africa is a conglomeration of European colonies, except Liberia, which is of no great importance.

Europe, he said, instead of being a field for the United States is its principal competitor in every line of business, because industrially it is just as well equipped as the United States. Its provision of raw materials is even easier, he said, in view of the fact that countries like France and England can secure such materials from their colonies and under better conditions than the United States can obtain them.

"Therefore," he concluded, "by the process of elimination we arrive at the decision that the only continent open for our trade and influence is Latin-America, that is, the countries of the Western Hemisphere other than the United States and Canada. At no point is there anything like such a conflict between the production of the Latin-American countries and the production of North America as exists between the nations of the European and Asiatic continents and ourselves."

CITY MANAGERS' SCAN PROBLEMS OF REGIONALISM

(Continued from Page 1)

of Cincinnati, Ohio, disagreeing with the theory that feeding and clothing of unemployed should be a permanent municipal task, declared that if employment is a problem of industry, unemployment too, is its responsibility.

Mr. Dykstra deplored lack of a national department to deal with city living and of city representation on the President's official and semiofficial commissions and conferences. The Cincinnatian said city managers believe they can help state and national governments to a better understanding of urban problems. The latter, he said, remain rural in conception and action, despite the fact that the population is now two-thirds urban instead of two-thirds rural, as in the nineties.

Philadelphia and Chicago were cited as examples of cities lacking home rule and "still bound by national parties."

Prof. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., author of the city manager charter of Cleveland and a large number of cities, declared the city manager movement to be a success and as adaptable to the largest cities as to the smaller. He commented upon the improved standards and said that city managers live up to their code of ethics as closely as any other profession.

"In some cases the city manager has become the dispenser of political patronage," said Professor Hatton regretfully. "There are two outstanding examples in manager cities of size. In Kansas City, Mo., the city manager is frankly, and in Cleveland actually, a political appointee. Obviously here the operation of the system has fallen short of the highest ideals of the movement."

Mr. Charles A. Carran, East Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president of the association; Mr. George D. Fairtrace, Fort Worth, Texas; P. P. Pilcher, Winchester, Va., and C. A. Harrell, Portsmouth, Ohio, vice-presidents.

The only woman city manager in the United States was present. She is Miss V. I. Milner, Kinsley, Kan. Previously there have been three women city managers, one in Oregon and two in Virginia.

JAPAN TO WRITE NEW STATEMENT FOR THE LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

ing continuance of the occupation indefinitely.

A section of the army is still favoring the third possibility.

It is indicated that many false rumors are circulating in America, including one that the entire fleet has been mobilized and that additional ships have been sent to China. All of these have been officially denied.

It is understood that the communique to be issued next week will include Japan's minimum demands for a settlement, which will probably be as follows:

China will assume entire responsibility for the present clash.

Outstanding disputes regarding rights of railways and Japanese lease of lands to be settled immediately.

Maintenance of the present status quo until some Manchurian régime is organized capable of effecting local settlement with Japan.

Japanese troops to continue their occupation until such a responsible régime be organized.

Cessation of anti-Japanese agitation, elimination of anti-Japanese teaching in textbooks of Chinese schools.

Reiterating opposition to any interference on the part of the League of Nations.

Pledging Japan not to gain any advantage out of the present situation and to uphold the ideal of equal opportunity and open door in Manchuria.

The Goverment has received the communication from the president of the League Council, which is to be replied to in a day or two.

It is anticipated that there will be a new effort at investigation by the League commission, which Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate at Geneva, has been instructed to reject. The Government is frankly irritated at the League's attitude, asserting that so long as hope of League intervention is held out to China, the Chinese continue to refuse to negotiate directly with Japan, as demanded.

The authorities see little prospect of success for the suggestion that the former Governor of Kirin, Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, representing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, can negotiate a direct settlement between Mukden and Japan.

EUROPE WANTS U.S. TO DECLARE ITS POSITION

Assurance That America Will Not Aid Aggressor Is Desired

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In view of the insistence of France on a greater measure of security as a basis of disarmament, and the need of implementing the Kellogg pact, the suggestions of the Journal de Genève, which may properly be regarded as a leading European newspaper, deserve the most careful attention.

It is proposed that the United States should make a unilateral declaration to the effect that in the event of a violation of the Kellogg pact it would not support the aggressive state and would forbid its nationals to lend money or to sell munitions to the belligerent country, and moreover would not claim the so-called neutral rights of sea trade.

It is generally believed in Europe that these things are implied in the Kellogg pact. If countries have solemnly renounced war, they cannot logically lend their aid or countenance to any nation which breaks its pledge. Yet this implication is understood not to be accepted completely and unanimously in the United States. There is at least sufficient doubt to make a declaration on the subject desirable.

Nor should that declaration be merely presidential. It should be indorsed by the Senate. Here it is pointed out that the proposition of Senator Arthur Capper, which is now before the Senate, would furnish a basis for such a declaration.

This is obviously an alternative to the proposed consultative pact designed to put "teeth" in the Kellogg pact. It is not as satisfactory in some respects as the consultative pact, but it may prove to be a more expeditious method. To revise or to add to the Kellogg pact, it is said, might prove to be long and complicated, since so many nations are concerned, and the essential point is merely to know what would be the attitude of the United States.

Consultations Proposed

Another procedure would be to insert a special clause in the disarmament convention calling for consultations between the United States and the members of the League of Nations in case of a menace to the Kellogg pact. The possible objection is that such a course would perhaps not be taken until the conference meets, whereas what is imperatively needed if the conference is to be assured of success is an immediate agreement which would influence the preparation for the conference.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that France makes disarmament dependent on some measure of this kind, though its precise form has not been determined, and indeed France has made it clear that it has no special preference for any particular form. Doubtless there is much to be said against the French thesis, but that thesis can scarcely be abandoned and must be reckoned with. France will disarm only if there is some counterpart in additional guarantees.

The real burden of such guarantees would in present circumstances fall on England, but England cannot increase its liabilities unless it is certain that it will not come into oppostion with America. What is asked from America is not positive aid. All that is asked is that America will not help an aggressor. If America gives such an undertaking, no matter in what form, Europe can take care of itself and can deal with an aggressor. There is, therefore, no question of dragging America into European affairs. On the contrary the proposal is to prevent America from becoming entangled with European affairs if there should be danger of war.

Would Avoid Implication

Some stress should be laid on this point. The objection usually raised is that the United States cannot take any step which would involve the nation in European troubles. This objection is due to an entire misunderstanding. The European idea is that the United States should not intervene on the side of the violator of the Kellogg pact. Far from assuming fresh responsibilities, the United States would lessen its responsibilities if it were to promise to refrain from action that would place it in opposition to European public opinion.

If Europe itself were divided as to the aggressor, doubtless the United States would be free to deliver its own verdict, but if the Council of the League of Nations were to name the aggressor, it is difficult to suppose that America would take the opposite view.

Such are the interesting suggestions made here, and since so much depends on the Disarmament Conference whose success the United States desires, it is hoped that without delay America will signify its intention.

New Jersey Passes Modification Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10—A concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to amend the Volstead Act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature early today at the close of a session specially summoned by the Governor for enactment of unemployment relief legislation.

Adopted by a vote of 43 to 7 in the Assembly and of 9 to 5 in the Senate, the resolution calls for dry law changes that will leave the states the prerogative of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Accord on the petition, which is the first wet measure to pass the Legislature since prohibition went into effect, was reached at extended conferences of Republican leaders of both houses with Mr. David Baird Jr., Republican gubernatorial candidate. It resulted from a consensus among Republican leaders that campaign exigencies called for a strong legislative stand on dry law modification.

Wheat Accepted For College Fees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A business college in Calgary, Alta., has announced its willingness to accept wheat in payment for tuition fees, allowing a bonus of 15 cents a bushel over current street prices.

The offer, however, has brought forth very little response, college executives say.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL IN DUBLIN SPLITS PARTIES

Attempts at Intimidation of Legislators Charged by Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Oct. 10—A systematic attempt is being made to intimidate senators and deputies in the hope of preventing passage of the emergency public safety bill which will be introduced Wednesday when the Dail reassembles.

The country houses of a number of legislators were visited after midnight by groups of unknown men. Telephone wires were cut and warning given that unhappy consequences may follow a vote in favor of the bill.

Though in each case admission was refused to the midnight visitors and no cases of violence were reported, the Government takes a serious view of the situation and has provided police protection for members of the Legislature.

The Government claims to have documentary evidence of the existence of widespread Communist activities throughout the country. Color is lent to this assertion by the recent formation of an association calling itself the "Saor Eire" which sets out "to achieve independent revolutionary leadership for the working classes and working farmers toward the overthrow in Ireland of British imperialism and its ally, capitalism."

It is not believed, however, that the mass of the Irish people will encourage a movement which stands for government of the country by Russian methods.

Even within the ranks of the Republican (as distinct from Republican gunmen) there is strong antagonism to "anti-religious Soviet doctrine," and the congress of old Sinn Fein diehards last week passed a resolution dissociating that body from "insidious anti-christian propaganda."

Nevertheless the Government undoubtedly fades the most critical division of its history when the public safety bill comes before the Dail. Mr. Eamonn de Valera's Fianna Fail Party has decided to oppose the bill in all its stages.

The Government, on the other hand, is determined to force it through with utmost speed so as to strengthen the hands of the police in dealing with illegal organizations whose aim is to destroy the state by force.

The ranks of the Government and the opposition are so evenly divided that no one dare to prophesy what the outcome will be. If the bill is defeated, President Cosgrave, it is stated, intends to dissolve the Dail and have a new general election.

BELGIAN UNIVERSITY GETS U. S. REPORTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A complete collection of the annual reports of the American Commissioners of Education has just been presented to the Library of the University of Louvain by Mr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, it was made known here today.

The collection, which consists of 76 volumes dating from 1868, when the office of United States Commissioner of Education was established, to 1917, when the annual report of the commissioner in compact form was discontinued, was said by Mr. Brown to present the most extended survey of American education for those 50 years available in any one set of publications.

Maine Introduces School Course To Harmonize Books and Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 8—Recognition of the original power of children and their need to relate what they learn in books to their everyday experience, is embodied in a new course of elementary schooling put in force by the State Department of Education.

This course is designed to give meaning to studies by cross connections between the different subjects. Distinctive pupil activities are encouraged in relation to every subject. A variety of methods is also available to take care of individual difficulties and of children's interests.

The changed curriculum is a cooperative product of classroom teachers, supervisory and teacher training officers of the State. It has been developed after two years of effort by a committee of Maine educators and officials of the state department.

The aim of these educators was to revise the former elementary school curriculum more nearly to meet present-day needs of the public school system. The new curriculum has been edited, revised and approved by the department of elementary education of New York University.

Special fields in the course are grouped under main headings, English, for example, is one such heading, and includes reading, writing, language, literature, grammer and spelling. Social studies include geography, history, civics and current events.

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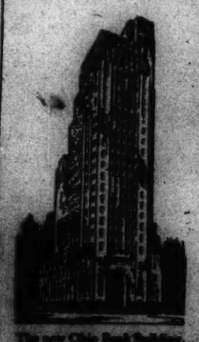

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

From Baton to Pointer

Mr. Stokowski Turns Musical Schoolmaster

CONTINUING his crusade of carrying great music to the masses, Mr. Leopold Stokowski will conduct, on the evening of Oct. 12, a concert which will be radiocast, from the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, over 71 stations of the Columbia network. This will be the first of a series of concerts which is designed to "present the history of music from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present day." Thus Mr. Stokowski, following for the moment the example of Mr. Walter Damrosch, puts aside the baton of the conductor for the pointer of the schoolmaster.

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This projected series of aerial music lessons is described by the press agents as "the greatest cultural spectacle the world has ever seen." The distinguished musical director of the Philadelphia Orchestra is acclaimed as "the central figure in the unprecedented spectacle of a large proportion of an entire nation seriously absorbing the finest music ever written." The series will constitute, we are assured, "a mass dissemination of culture, a vast musical university of the air."

We hope this will not frighten anybody away from these concerts. Music is something to be enjoyed. If we get too self-conscious about it, our enjoyment is likely to be impaired. Everybody would love Shakespeare if he had not been taught in school to run down all his "allusions."

One music critic will describe the scene preceding the concert; another will tell us something of the music. The advance notices speak of "the storm of applause which invariably greets Stokowski as he mounts the rostrum." Radio listeners should be warned, however, that this storm of applause is likely to be cut very short, and they will have to listen closely to catch the first notes; for Stokowski all but runs to the podium, tosses a single brief nod toward the audience and starts the music before the handclapping stops.

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The program for the first concert contains "preclassical" music—that is, music composed between the beginning of the seventeenth century and the middle of the eighteenth; or in other words, before the period of Haydn and Mozart. Monteverdi is the chief representative of the early period. The program opens, therefore, with excerpts from his opera, "Orfeo." This was produced in 1607 at Mantua, where the composer was the Duke's maestro di cappella, or musical director. Monteverdi is one of the great ones of musical history. He is credited with being the originator of the modern tonal system, and he was the first composer to inject real dramatic feeling into the music of a lyric drama.

The next composer on the list, Jean Baptiste Lulli, though Italian born, is classed as a French musician, because it was at the Court of Louis XIV that he did his work and won his fame. He was remarkably successful in adapting the Italian operatic style to suit French taste. The program lists excerpts from five of his operas and ballets: Prelude from "Alceste"; March from "Thesée"; Notturno from "Le Triomphe de l'Amour"; Menuetto from "Le Temple de la Paix," March from "Theseus (Lulli); Trumpet March (Purcell); *L'Estro Armonico* - Concerto Grosso in D Minor (Vivaldi); Overture to the tragedy, "Castor and Pollux" (Rameau); "Water Music": Allegro, Air, Bourree, Horn Pipe, Andante, Allegro Deciso (Handel); Fugue in C Minor, Prelude in E Flat Minor, Choral Preludes, "Wir Glauben all, an einen Gott," "Nun Komm' der Heiden," Toccata and Fugue in D Minor (Bach). Linton Martin and Pitts Sanborn, Philadelphia music critics, will comment on the audience and music respectively.

8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch:** "Stringing a Tenderfoot." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Talk. "Romance of Rubber"; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—**Roy Bargy's Mayfair Orchestra.** Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—**General Motor's Program.** Male quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Musical Dominoes.** Popular orchestra; piano duo. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:30—**Gold Medal Express.** Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** H. I. Phillips, columnist, master of ceremonies. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.

10:30-11—**"Real Folks" sketch.** "Rah! Rah! Football!" NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—**"Arabesque" sketch.** CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—**"The Street Singer."** Voice and accordion. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—**Miss Lee Morse, songs.** NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

11-11:30—**Slumber music.** Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC — WJZ to stations available.

11:15-11:30—**Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."** Daily except Friday. NBC—WEAF to stations available.

TUESDAY, OCT. 13

7:15-7:30—**Odette Myrtil and her Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

7:30-7:45—**Miller and Lyles, comedy Negro dialogues.** Monday and Wednesday. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—**Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.** Monday to Friday inclusive. NBC—WJZ to KSL, Salt Lake City.

7:45-8—**Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.** Daily except Sunday. CBS to KFH, Wichita, Kan.

7:45-8—**The Goldbergs.** Comedy sketch. Daily except Sunday. NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

8-8:30—**Seconyland Sketch.** NBC—WEAF to WBEN, Buffalo.

8:15-10—**Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.** Full-length concert of seventeenth century music, first of series of six depicting the history of music, directly from the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. Excerpts from "Orfeo": Toccata, Ritornello, Ritornello Ritornello, Sinfonia, Moresca (Monteverdi); Prelude from "Alceste," Notturno from "Le Triomphe de l'Amour,"

RUSSIANS WAGE STEADY ATTACK ON ALCOHOLISM

Education and Ridicule Used in Teaching Merits of Total Abstinence

How the crusade against liquor is being carried on in Europe and America by educational means is set forth by Mr. Lehmann W. S. Hisey, international field secretary of the Scientific Education Association of California, who has just returned to the United States from a tour of investigation of the leading countries of Europe. The following article is the first of a series of five which Mr. Hisey is contributing on this subject.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—With the same determination characteristic of some of its other enterprises Soviet Russia is waging a relentless warfare on alcoholism.

A close examination of the present system does not, however, convince the visitor that this is being done particularly for the emancipation of the worker; rather more to eliminate inefficiency and waste and to hasten the conclusion of the Five-Year Plan. But the methods employed in this warfare are extremely intelligent and worthy of emulation.

Made a Laughingstock

In large industries such as tractor plants, railroads and textile factories the habitual alcoholic is, curiously enough, treated with humorous consideration. He is the object of much funmaking and is obliged to receive his pay envelope at a black booth over which is a sign reading, "Drunkards' Pay Window."

If this is not sufficient to bring him to task his name and photograph are placed on a crude straw mat and tacked on the factory bulletin board in plain view of all passers-by.

He is not treated unkindly, but after the third warning and no improvement is noted, he must face a communal trial by his fellow-workers and is usually sent to a near-by labor colony for alcoholics. More than all else he cannot bear being made a laughingstock, which very fact often causes his reform.

In the general Soviet educational plan for antialcohol propaganda are included radio lectures broadcast at frequent intervals by members of the Government medical staff. In these lectures an appeal is made to all workers to refrain from using alcoholic beverages both before and during their working hours. It is pointed out that any drink with alcoholic content hampers the workers' efficiency, slows down production and diminishes earning power.

Two Sections Checked

A lecturer told the writer of an instance illustrating this point in the case of the Colomensky plant near Moscow where 17,500 workers are employed in the manufacture of railroad cars. The plant is divided into two sections, each having its own quota of production. One section in which the workers were particularly given to drink was carefully checked with a similar section in which very few of the workers used alcohol.

At the termination of a year's period it was found that 45,000 working hours had been lost by the drinking section over and above that of the other section, or sufficient time to produce 28 railroad cars. The lecturer minced no words in saying, "If the workers for the Soviet Union are to fulfill the Five-Year Plan in 4¼ years it is imperative that they refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages both before and during working hours."

Not until the beginning of 1931 was any concerted effort made to place antialcohol propaganda in Soviet schools. An organization known as the Central Committee Society formed in 1929 has taken this problem in hand and solicited the support of its entire professional membership for the purpose of giving temperance lectures to children between the ages of seven and fifteen who come under the compulsory education law.

Charts and Graphs Used

These lectures are so arranged that the younger children have very simple lessons from pictures and charts showing proper and improper foods and drink. Strong emphasis is placed upon the examples of great world figures who have attained success by moderate living and self denial.

Methods of character building are considered very important among the younger children. Older children are, first of all, taught how to make graphs and statistical charts, for the new Russian trend is entirely toward percentages. No course is complete without it. So with the alcohol problem each child is taught to chart the wastage and inefficiency in leading industrial plants caused by alcoholism.

There is no legislation at present making temperance instruction obligatory in Soviet schools. The work is carried on entirely by members of the Central Committee, of whom there are approximately 300,000 throughout the country. Moscow claims 4000 members among the school children alone, who elect their own speakers and conduct their own temperance programs.

Films Teach Abstinence

Among its other activities the Central Committee has, during the past two years, produced fourteen alcohol propaganda films and kept them in constant circulation among the schools and factory-clubs. The writer was permitted to review one of these films and was much impressed with the method and accuracy of presentation after having visited many of the institutions and dispensaries shown in the film. There is little question but what the educational work in this field carried on by the society is having its effect for each year shows a decreased consumption of alcohol.

The Soviet Government is fully aware of the dire need for better education among the masses and appropriates each year 25 per cent of its annual budget for this sole purpose. This money is used for building schools, factory-clubs and now, perhaps most important of all, in giving youth and worker a new concept of recreation.

At a recent international football match between Turkey and Russia held at the new stadium just outside Moscow, it was learned on good authority that neither the players nor their coaches used alcohol in any form.

At a recent track meet held at the stadium the majority of the participants wore red bands across their jerseys with the inscription "Abstinence for Sportsmen." From all appearances Russia is bringing to all classes of youth and worker alike a new concept of play in which alcohol has no part.

Furniture Tastes Found Exacting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—"The American housewife is changing her taste in buying furniture," said Dr. A. P. Haake, managing director of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, which has just concluded its seventh general meeting here. "She is turning more to colonial types and less to what the dealers call big wood stuff. She wants the furniture to be simple and well made, but not over-ornate, or highly varnished.

"The constant cry of 'sale' has made the American home maker somewhat afraid of so-called bargains. She is looking for a better quality of furniture than is usually supposed, as was discovered by a national investigation which showed that instead of wanting a dining room set at $70 she is looking for a better quality one and is paying $150 more times than not.

"She prefers the quiet and dull finishes in woods and does not care for the highly glossed surfaces. She is insisting that furniture be well-made and knows that good furniture is carefully put together, jointed and pinned, not nailed."

In his address to the manufacturers, Dr. Haake urged that the furniture industry be governed through trade associations. "It must become legally possible," he said, "for trade associations to place reasonable limits on volume and to influence prices to the extent of eliminating selling below-cost. This is necessary to the saving of the furniture industry."

PRESS ADVOCATED AS TEXT FOR SCHOOLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The important educational function which the press performs in modern society was indicated by Mr. Clyde R. Miller, director of the bureau of educational service of Teachers' College, in an address at Columbia University on Thursday. Since the press is the best means of keeping students in touch with the rapid and critical developments of modern society, teachers should give newspapers precedence over textbooks in American schools, Mr. Miller declared.

"If we are to emerge from this period of want and despair with a minimum of disorder and strife," he asserted, "it can only be through clear thinking by our leaders and through the understanding of that thinking by the masses of our people. Such understanding can only come out of enlightened public opinion created through utilization, by the American public school, of the uncensored news of the free American press."

NEW YORK WATER SERVICE

New York Water Service Corporation, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross income of $1,769,235.98, which compares with $1,584,606.20 for the year ended Aug. 31, 1930.

Doaks' Country Home Along Potomac Renowned for Hospitality and Pets

MRS. WILLIAM N. DOAK — Barris & Ewing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—One of the most picturesque sites around Washington is occupied by "Notre Nid," residence of the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. William N. Doak.

The Doaks' "nest," as the French title labels their home, is high on a bluff overlooking the winding Potomac, a few miles above the city. A sharp winding drive leads up to it from the highway just at the Virginia end of Chain Bridge.

Recently Mrs. Doak has been entertaining at a number of alfresco parties, receiving her guests on the lawn beside garden benches and tables. No time limit is set on the invitation for the guests' stay. In fact, Mrs. Doak urges them to remain to see the sunset reflected in the river.

On an even higher level than the house is an old-fashioned flower garden of petunias, marigolds and zinnias. A small fountain splashes its cool stream down at the far end of the flower beds.

In their country home the Doaks make room for a number of pets. At present there are six dogs. One, the senior of them all, is a French poodle found on the street some eight or nine years ago by the Doaks and as yet unclaimed by anyone else.

There is a whole family of snow white collies, the father, mother and three "babies," which are just getting their eyes open. The latter, snuggled close together in a basket, are brought out for guests to admire.

A parrot who will say a brief "Hello" to everyone makes his home in a corner of the dining room. A black sheep and a white one ranging in the fields above the house and growing chickens roaming everywhere give a rural air to the place.

The house itself is unpretentious, but built so as to give the impression that its occupants really enjoy living in it. One entire side of the dining room opens so that dining there is practically out of doors. The Doaks have occupied "Notre Nid" some four or five years, some time before he became Secretary of Labor.

While Mrs. Doak found that last winter it was necessary to make her social headquarters at the Willard Hotel, down town, this summer her guests are all testifying that there could be no more perfect place for summer entertaining than the home overlooking the Potomac.

September Jobs Rise in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A rise of 3 per cent in employment in New York State in September as compared with August was revealed in the monthly statement given out by Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, today. She said this was the first rise in employment shown since the spring seasonal advances.

While Miss Perkins was hopeful over the report, she cautioned that it was too soon to know whether the figures indicated an upturn in general conditions or represented merely the expected pickup for this time of year.

There was evidence, however, to indicate that part of the improvement could be accounted for by the spreading out of jobs, for although the total pay roll for the State indicated an increase of 2 per cent, the average weekly earnings declined from $26.53 to $26.06.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. C. H. Rackcliffe, Santa Monica, Calif.
Dorothy E. Dreyfuss, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Bertha May Houser, Paris, France.
Max Rosoff, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary B. Coffren, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Pearl Brewer, Toronto, Canada.
Cory Pierson, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. D. F. Ragsdale, Mcallen, Texas.
Miss Albertine Ragsdale, Boston, Mass.
Miss S. Maurine Kelly, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Adelaide H. Long, White Plains, N. Y.
Harry E. Bweaner, Norwood, Mass.
Miss Dorothy F. Cary, Newtonville, Mass.
Mrs. C. E. Bradley, Jamestown, N. Y.
C. E. Bradley, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Fowler Dunaway, Milwaukee, Wis.
Byron G. Wilder, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. C. E. Walmr, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. James Weldon, Belmont, Mass.
Virginia Poole, Brookline, Mass.
Carol E. Adams, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Irene Powers, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Amy C. Cranston, Providence, R. I.
Richard T. Kimmons, Amarillo, Texas.

Lens Spies Out Comet Near Sun

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Oct. 10 (AP)—Astronomers have caught Ryves' Comet within the range of the great telescope of Yerkes Observatory, getting a photograph of this elusive wanderer of the skies.

So closely does this comet follow the sun that the astronomers had to wait until just before dawn to take their picture. Intricate calculations, made after the photographic plates had been developed, showed that the comet was just where it was supposed to be.

The comet, named after its discoverer, Mr. F. M. Ryves, a British astronomer living in Spain, had been playing hide and seek in the rays of the sun for two months, and the Yerkes Astronomers were elated with their successful observation.

Ford Denies Order To Plant Gardens

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 10 (AP)—The Baraga County Grange announced today that it had received from the offices of Henry Ford a denial that the motor manufacturer ever had issued an order that all employees must plant gardens or lose their jobs.

The grange announced receipt of a letter today from Mr. W. J. Cameron, of the Ford company, saying a remark by Mr. Ford while inspecting properties at Iron Mountain had been misconstrued and enlarged upon to take the form of an order.

The letter said Mr. Ford "suggested that it would be a good thing all around if his men took more pride in their homes. Lawns and gardens were suggested."

New York Realtors Oppose City Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Leaders of civic organizations and real estate men today expressed opposition to the proposed city budget of more than $631,000,000 for 1932, which shows an increase of $10,500,000 over last year's figures.

Mr. Peter Grimm, president of the Real Estate Board of New York, declared that in increasing the budget in times of depression, the city administration was virtually voting itself out of office.

"The city administration, staggering under the revelations of the Hofstadter committee, is unwise in continuing its extravagant, wasteful career," he declared.

SPLIT ON TARIFF DEFINES BRITISH ELECTION ISSUE

Lloyd George Puts Free Trade First—Sir Herbert Backs Unity

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—Manifestoes issued by the free trade sections of the Liberal Party have brought a semblance of order into what is still a confused election situation. Free trade Liberals are now in two separate camps.

One of these is headed by Mr. David Lloyd George, who puts the free trade issue first. Summing up his position in a statement issued to his constituents yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George says, "I shall therefore stand for free trade, and were it possible for me to do so, I should accord wholehearted support to every free trade candidate without reference to party."

The other Liberal free trade group, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, differs from this attitude in that it puts support for the National Government first. Its manifesto declares for cooperation with the Prime Minister in maintaining a "strong, stable government." It also rules out any association with Labor by describing this party's program of expenditure as calculated to "lead to financial disaster."

This group's position is further explained in a letter circulated yesterday on its behalf to local Liberal associations, saying: "We must not abstain from fighting protectionist members now sitting, merely because they support the Government, except in cases where the effect of our putting up a candidate would be a Labor success."

The split also is indicated in a statement by Col. Thomas F. Tweed, political adviser to Mr. Lloyd George, who has resigned the position he held as chief organiser of the Liberal Party, on the ground he does not approve of the decision "so to arrange candidates that where there is any danger of Liberal intervention, splitting the nationalist vote and allowing Labor to capture a seat, we should either not put up a candidate or endeavor to have our man withdrawn."

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking for the Conservatives at Birmingham yesterday, deplored the dissension in the ranks of the National Government's supporters caused by the protectionist-free trade controversy. In particular, he regretted it had not proved possible to avoid a three-cornered contest at Darwen, Lancashire, where Sir Herbert, member of the National Cabinet, and free trade Liberal leader, is a candidate. "I do not think," Mr. Baldwin said, "that to oppose a leader of a party that forms part of the National Government is quite what I should call playing the game, but it is only fair to remember it is much easier to play the game if two people do it instead of one."

What has happened at Darwen is so characteristic of the past few days' happenings in other constituencies that such a well-informed Liberal newspaper as the Economist today, referring to the effects upon elections, says "the likeliest outcome in the House of Commons is of very much of the same political complexion as that which has just been dissolved."

Mr. Lloyd George and a good many other free trade Liberals would welcome such a result, since it would leave them in the position they occupied in the last Parliament, of being able to control the situation. On the other hand the Conservatives and a group of Liberals headed by Sir John Simon, who favor tariffs, think such a situation would be highly undesirable since it might postpone indefinitely changes in the fiscal system they consider essential.

A Labor manifesto issued yesterday makes the most of these dissensions by playing up the fact that its own policy for introduction of a Socialist state would leave free trade in possession. A middle view was expressed by Mr. James H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, and national Labor candidate at Derby, who told his constituents yesterday that while he desired to see free trade throughout the world, he was prepared to use tariffs as a bargaining lever.

A factor regarded as important is that Mr. Lloyd George's election fund has been so depleted by depreciation of the securities in which it is invested as to have reduced his ability to finance candidates representing his viewpoint. Election funds are also low among the national free trade Liberals, whereas the Conservatives are well provided in this respect.

MORTGAGE SITUATION IS RELIEVED IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10 (AP)—Millions of dollars of liquid assets in Ohio banks will be released for new purposes under a ruling today from Mr. Gilbert Bettman, Attorney-General, that real estate mortgages may be pledged to secure funds of county, municipal and school districts.

Heretofore, banks have been required to post bonds, securities and surety bonds to protect the funds. Real estate mortgages were ineligible.

WAGE SCALE EXTENDED BY GEORGIA PAPERS

Three Atlanta Newspapers Agree to Same Rates for Next Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Putting into practice the doctrine which they have consistently preached of keeping up the purchasing power of employees, the three Atlanta newspapers, numbered among the largest employers in the South, have agreed to maintain the present wage scale in their composing rooms for a period of three years, beginning Oct. 1.

This renewal of the wage scale, which was written at a time of unprecedented prosperity, has received high praise from the local typographical union. These three newspapers, the Atlanta Constitution, the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Georgian, are numbered among the largest employers in the South, it is stated. The three years entered upon represents the longest span ever covered by an Atlanta Typographical Union contract. The scale, originally signed in 1925 and renewed in 1928, is extended through September, 1934. Not only is the wage scale of 1928 and 1925 contained in the new scale, but also the minimum hour guarantee and the basic situation rate are maintained.

"It really represents a substantial increase when checked against the commodity price indices," Mr. Luther Still, chairman of the Constitution employees' committee, stated at the meeting of the local typographical union, when this offer of the papers was unanimously accepted. "I am sure that labor can point to the Atlanta publishers as their real friends. The newspapers are putting into practice the program they are advocating for the country—'keep up the purchasing power of employees.'"

Mr. W. S. Griffin, one of the negotiators from the Constitution chapel, brought out the fact that there was a marked mutual respect shown between employers and employees.

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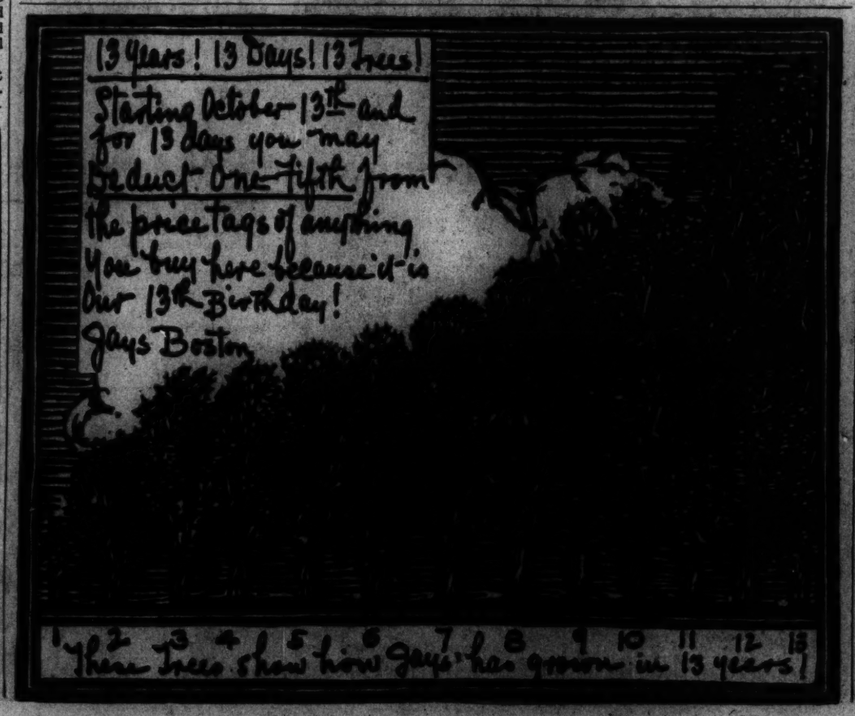
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Aslanian Bros., East Orange, N. J.
Here's a partial list of them:

Size	Grade	Aslanian Bros.' Price	Tuesday You Can Buy Them for
11x18	Lillihan	550.00	287.50
13:9x6:6	Hamadan	330.00	169.00
13:6x9	Bokara	250.00	137.50
12:6x5:5	Bidjar	210.00	89.00
12:3x9:3	Sarouk	340.00	196.50
10:1x7:1	Sarouk	345.00	179.50
12x9	Ispahan	380.00	218.00
9x6	Chinese	130.00	67.50
9x6	Chinese	165.00	79.50
9x6	Chinese	180.00	82.50
14x7	Chinese	240.00	129.00
12x9	Chinese	225.00	107.00
10x8	Chinese	230.00	98.00
10x8	Chinese	244.00	112.00
12x6	Chinese	195.00	98.50
10x7	Bokara	175.00	69.50
14x9	Serapi	400.000	223.50
11:6x7:3	Lillihan	240.00	129.50
13x9	Mahal	270.00	119.75
6:5x4:5	Kashan	275.00	128.50
7x4:3	Sarouk	125.00	58.50
6:4x4:3	Sarouk	95.00	49.00
6:6x4:4	Sarouk	100.00	56.50
6:5x4:2	Sarouk	80.00	45.00
5x3	Roy. Bokara	115.00	58.50
3x4	Joshigan	55.00	19.00
10x8:6	Sarouk	245.00	137.50
10:8x5:5	Hamadan	175.00	79.50

96,169 Women out of 136,504 can't be "abnormal height" even if they are 5-feet-5 or under

STEARNS has proven from statistics that it is the woman *over* 5-feet-5 who is the exception to the rule. In other words, it is the shorter woman who is the *normal* figure, the woman 5-feet-5 or under, who for generations has been called by her taller sisters "the little woman", "the half-size figure", "the short woman". But Stearns calls her the *normal woman* ... and since she represents 70% of womankind we have had coats and dresses specially designed to fit her particular build. Stearns' "Specialized Sizes" fit like custom-tailored garments "the normal woman" 5-feet-5 or under. Dresses, $25 to $89.50, fourth floor. Coats, $69.50 to $195, on sale on the sixth floor.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Holland Welcomes Belgian Art

By FRANK RUTTER

AMSTERDAM

A PLEASING instance of the way in which art works for international amity and eradicates old feelings of hostility is given by an important exhibition which is being opened in Amsterdam. It was little more than 100 years ago that Belgium, in 1830, won her independence from Holland, and though the friendliest relations now exist between the two countries, though they are so near each other and have so much in common, yet modern Belgian art has hitherto been comparatively little known in Holland.

To remedy this, a comprehensive and thoroughly representative exhibition, entitled "A Hundred Years of Belgian Art," is being opened on Oct. 10 at the galleries of Messrs. E. J. van Wisselingh & Co., 78-80 Rokin, Amsterdam. This exhibition, which is of a semi-official character, will show Belgian painting and sculpture from 1830 to the present day. It has the support of the leading art corporation of Antwerp, L'Art Contemporain, and works will be lent from the museums of Brussels and Antwerp, as well as from numerous private collections. With regard to living masters, the best available examples have been obtained from the artists themselves.

Though covering 100 years, the exhibits fall naturally into two categories, representing respectively nineteenth and twentieth century art. The nineteenth century Belgian masters to be represented in this exhibition are Louis Artan, Henri de Braekeleer, Henri Evenepoel, Joseph Heymans, Evert Larock, Henri Leys, Joseph Lies, Willem Linnig, Charles Martens, Constantin Meunier, Félicien Rops, Jakob Smits, Alfred Stevens, Joseph Stevens, Jan Stobbaerts, Piet Verhaert, Charles Verlat, Theodore Verstaete, Alfred Verwee, Guillaume Vogels and Rix Wouters.

Important Contribution

Though some few of these have achieved a world-wide reputation, it is only too true that the majority are at present little known outside their own country. Yet if modern Belgian artists have not yet secured a fame approaching that of their ancestors, the Flemish old masters, modern Belgium has also made important contributions to the culture and art progress of Europe.

No history of nineteenth century art, for example, could afford to omit the name of that mighty sculptor and painter, Constantin Meunier, a pioneer in the pictorial and plastic interpretation of industrial subjects, who in painting and sculpture preached the dignity of labor as eloquently and emphatically as Carlyle did in words. When the students of future ages want to see the best side of the industrial movement of the nineteenth century, they will find it in the Belgian Meunier's sculpture and paintings.

Meunier is deservedly the best known of modern Belgian artists, for to him are more or less indebted the artists of all countries who have made aspects of modern industrial life the theme of their art. Meunier showed us how the movements and figures of Belgian miners and ironworkers could be as noble and inspiring as any of the athletes chiselled by the sculptors of ancient Greece, and the fragment of his celebrated bronze group "Industry" shows how finely he could depict types and muscular effort.

Henri Baron Leys

Less known to the world, perhaps, but very important to the development of Belgian painting, is Henri Baron Leys (1814-1869), the founder of the modern Antwerp school. A dreamer more than a realist, perhaps, depicting the pageant of ceremonial life in a style dictated by his reverence for the masters of the past, Leys was a born painter none the less, gifted with great powers of draftsmanship and arrangement, and with a broad rich sense of color.

He had a great influence on all round him, though this influence is probably least obvious in the work of his most brilliant pupil, his nephew Henri de Braekeleer (1840-1888). Working on smaller canvases, intimate and homely in his style, Henri de Braekeleer excelled in depicting the life and manners of the people. His intense sympathy with working humanity shines forth from all his paintings, and in his homeliness, his attention to detail and the beauty of his lighting he may be regarded as a worthy successor of Teniers and the other great Flemish genre painters of the seventeenth century. Henri de Braekeleer will be represented in this Amsterdam exhibition by two characteristic paintings, "The Cobbler" and "The Housewife," each of which is as masterly in execution as it is tender and appealing in conception.

While Henri de Braekeleer was thus painting humble folk at their daily occupations, his contemporary Alfred Stevens (1828-1906) was depicting with equal skill and taste the fashionable society of the time. He also worked on a small scale, and his small full-length figures of the ladies of the time have the jewel-like charm and tenderness of a Vermeer or a Chardin. Stevens was a fine colorist for whose art Whistler had the highest admiration, and it is possible that Whistler himself was influenced in some of his paintings by the Belgian master.

The work of Alfred Stevens is well known to all students of modern European painting, but that of his brother, Joseph Stevens, is practically unknown outside Belgium. It will be made clear at the Van Wisselingh Gallery that Joseph also was a skilful and delightful artist.

Félicien Rops, one of the most highly gifted imaginative artists of his time, though sometimes extravagant to the point of wildness in his weird imaginings, is widely known through his etchings, but his paintings, which are to be seen in Amsterdam, will be new to most visitors.

Of contemporary Belgian artists none is more esteemed by his fellow-countrymen than James Enaor, a painter of a philosophic temper akin to Rembrandt's, whose portraits and figure subjects cannot fail to impress by their gravity and profundity. Several important paintings by Enaor are included in the exhibition, and Belgian art in the twentieth century will be further exemplified by carefully selected examples of such artists as Richard Baseleer, Jean Brusselmans, Hyppolite Daeye, Alfred Delaunois, Gustave de Smet, Léon Frederic, Floris Jespers, Oscar Jespers, Auguste Oleffe, Willem Paerels, Constant Permeke, Ferdinand Schirren, Léon Spilliaert, Louis Thevenet, Edgard Tytgat, Walter Vaes, Frits van der Berghe, Ernest Wynants and Georges Minne.

So comprehensive a display of the art of the neighboring country has never before been held in Holland, and the exhibition cannot fail to increase both knowledge and appreciation of Belgian art.

Reproduced by Permission of E. J. Van Wisselingh & Co., Amsterdam
"Industry": Part of a Bronze Relief by Constantin Meunier.

Major Felten's Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Darien, Conn.

FORMS evolving and expanding, imagined forms that release our imaginations, forms that ever maintain their integrity as shapes—these are fundamental in Major Felten's illustrations and decorative paintings, on view at the Darien Guild of the Seven Arts until Oct. 16. Of the 31 items in the exhibit 17 were inspired by Baudelaires "Les Fleurs du Mal." In these blacks and whites there is customarily a feeling for the illimitable. One recalls James Huneker's remark that "Like Wagner, Baudelaire painted in his sultry music the profundities of abysms, the vastness of space." Of decadence and despair there is barely a hint in these interpretations; rather does the painter respond steadily to the unalloyed beauty in the poet's imagery.

From a cauldron of the emotions, as it were, the artist reaches through the dross of conventional report and brings forth the pure, shining metal, intense in its heat, as in his choice in "Bénédition" of the verse:

To the far heaven, where gleams a splendid throne,
The Poet uplifts his arms in calm delight,
And the vast beams from his pure spirit flown,
Wrap all the furious peoples from his sight.

In some of these designs the artist takes us with him into the zenith. We look down at an unfamiliar angle of aerial perspective through delicate transitions of tone from black to gray to white. In "Tristesses de la Lune" a woman's figure is draped over the moon and, streaming downward, her hair forms a contrapuntel line and mass to the great curve. In all these designs, dark passages are used primarily as a means of expressing light, either by contrast, by accent, or by opposition. "Spleen" is dramatic in this regard, with the heavy note of the brooding, helmeted head, silhouetted against indications of three feminine figures. Use is made here of sweeping curves and essentialized forms, with the whole orchestrated by tonal modulations.

Emotional Horizons

In "Le Chat" is revealed Mr. Felton's ability to summarize characterizing lines and planes is a familiar subject, the fireside Sphinx, as Agnes Repplier called the cat. Here, too, is seen his emotional appreciation of continuity of line, with the diagonal motion resulting from the animal's taking of a step carried out in one unbroken gesture from tip to nose to the last tuft of hair on its tail. In the imaginative evocations we felt an expanse of emotional horizons; in this portrait of a cat we echoed to that all-er-a-piece thrust of forward movement.

This organization of the muscular structure is strongly imparted in "Tiger Screen," wherein a djinnlike figure of green-black, cast on a silvery background gathers all its weight behind a golden spear in contemptuous menace of a grovelling tiger. The tiger likewise is all one writhing piece, like a python, and the black passages in his yellow fur are like grace notes in one of Mendelssohn's Scherzos when his repetitions are duly played without monotony. All these dashing stripes of black have a family resemblance, but no two are identical.

Poised Suspense

In "Black Panthers," another of the decorative paintings, we see two great muscular masses in swirling design. The glares of one seem to cancel those of the other. There they are in poised suspense, celebrating a pause, as it were, in the family ritual of a greeting of disdain or of mutual respect. "The Sentinel" sets two monumental cats against a greenish sky, one impassively viewing the plain, the other crouched at ease, her green eyes at once indifferent and alert. Here we see the painter building his forms in three dimensions by using light as a means of modeling.

In "African Head" and "Chinese Head," among the dozen or more paintings, we see exemplified careful essentialisations of major and minor forms, yet because of the finality with which each of these elements is characterized there is no sense of dryness in the drawing and no dullness in the color. In the portrait of Mrs. Jay Hinsen all these qualities are employed, with a thoroughgoing organization of the component passages in relation to each other, in both shapes and colors, and the harmonizing of the parts to the whole. This organization is even carried into the background, where the effect is less of passages of paint than of rays of colored light, all falling into place in the general scheme.

E. C. S.

'The Guest Room'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Carol Sax presents "The Guest Room," a comedy by Arthur Wilmurt, with Helen Lowell, beginning Oct. 6, 1913, at the Biltmore Theater. The cast:

Willard Simms	Otto Hulett
Mrs. Martin	Beverly Sitgreaves
Janet Fairley	Joan Kenyon
Charlotte Powers	Helen Lowell
Mrs. Lessing	Joan Gordon
Mr. Lessing	Herbert Warren
Mary	Edmonia Nolley

Aunt Lottie simply couldn't bear to be lonely, or to see others lonely. She would visit a person for a week-end and stay a year. Relatives or strangers, the objects of Lottie's ministrations were all alike to her. If she thought they needed her there was no way of detaching her from the household short of a brutal show of force. That is the way Mrs. Martin was rescued from the molluscry of Lottie. Straightway Lottie fastened upon her niece, the niece's husband going off to South America in a huff. How Lottie, through the combined efforts of two families, was finally "settled" must remain for the play's spectators to find out.

Mr. Wilmurt has wrought well in keeping an esesntially thin theme sustained in interest, through scenes written with naturalness and emotion, and through his skill in telling his story by means of groups of people, rather than through pairs of characters, which would tend to monotony. He further has the aid of Mr. Sax's neat stage direction and Livingston Platt's three atmospheric settings. This in itself lends a note of variety in a day when a play is often set forth in a single undistinguished, not to say uninteresting, room.

From Helen Lowell as Lottie the comedy receives its final impetus. Miss Lowell's characterization will be one of the remembered portraits of the year in New York theaters. It is so ingenious in its points, its fresh details and its implications that author and actress together have achieved something like a tour de force of satirical analysis of a not altogether unintentional leech, a well-meaning but exasperating person who must continually be running the affairs of others. Lottie, in a word, is a pest; but so sweet, so sympathetic-seeming are her maneuvers that only when all patience with her is gone do people speak sharply. She twitters brightly about, getting her own way by passive resistance. People give in to her because she wears them down. One would think that Miss Lowell had worked on this part for months, so richly has she embroidered it with illustrative action, so completely has she blended her own personality with that of the clinging Lottie. At the end of the play the audience remained to give her a dozen calls, with and without the other players.

As the rueful young couple, Willard and Janet, whose happiness Lottie nearly wrecks, Otto Hulett and Joan Kenyon played in many modulations of ruefulness. Beverly Sitgreaves often had to illustrate the indignation of a kindly woman speechless with fury at something that she could not quite put her finger on—Lottie's interference with the domestic routine. Herbert Warren as Mrs. Martin's son-in-law and Joan Gordon as her daughter altogether captured our imagination because of their faithfulness to their place in the story. Nor should the stony-faced maid, played by Edmonia Nolley, fail of mention.

E. C. S.

Theater Art

Theater Art, by Victor D'Amico. Peoria: The Manuel Arts Press. $3.25.

Dedicated to prospective stage designers is this practical summary of the elements of providing suitable backgrounds for play productions. It first sets its own stage by briefly surveying the conditions under which the drama has been acted for two centuries past, then gives a rapid summary of the varied problems of the modern theater, with its widely ranging subjects and many pictorial moods of presentation. Because of its fundamental viewpoint and explanatory illustrations, the book is of value to the general student of the theater, as well as of specific instructional help to those who wish to know how to go about planning, building and painting stage settings. Finally, there is a thoroughgoing introduction to stage lighting. Readings and problems are recommended with the object of developing through practice analysis of the play, visualization of the setting according to its determined period and manner, the artistic and dramatic force of color, the making of stage models and the construction of sets and properties. There are also chaptperr on costumes and masks as well as on rehearsal method.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago
"London Bridge, Virgin Islands," From a Painting by Davenport Griffen.

Paintings of the Virgin Islands

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

AN INTERESTING "one-man" show at the Art Institute gives one a new idea of the tropics. Davenport Griffen, recent holder of a European traveling fellowship from the Art Institute School, has spent a number of months in the Virgin Islands, and has brought back a roomful of colorful canvases, which are much more than bright paint and which give an impression totally different from that usually conveyed by paintings of the regions of perpetual summer.

Those of us who have not visited the tropics do not know what they actually look like, but we have read descriptions by trustworthy people of the glare of the sun, the whiteness of the light and the brilliancy of the green foliage. There have also been stories of the utilization of all sorts of materials for buildings, and the way villages, starting from the water's edge, have clambered up volcanic slopes in anything but orderly fashion. This is the material that Griffen has worked with, and I am not at all certain but that painters of an older generation would have been disappointed in the Virgin Islands and found them rather "unpicturesque." The materials are simple—water, sky, rocky hills and red-roofed houses, narrow streets, shacks, dark-skinned natives.

Griffen has an orderly mentality, and he has found order of a distinguished type wherever he has set up his easel. A hillside covered with gray and white little houses with many red roofs has become a fascinating pattern; but more than that, for although of distinctly modern leanings Griffen does not make the mistake of believing that "pattern" is an end in itself. So we do not find the trite and obvious monotony that stamps so many modern canvases. The red roofs fall into a pattern, to be sure, but they are all slightly different in tone, and in spite of their violent contrasts with the grays, the reds differ very subtly from one another. Then too, the grays are not that dreary mixture of mere black and white so essential to many of the modern formulæ. They have true color value and are beautiful in themselves.

One of the best points of the show is that, although the same subject matter is used in many of the pictures, they are not at all alike. There is variety in the composition, without an obvious striving for effect, and one feels that the painter could have continued for many more months without exhausting his subject.

I understand that, since his return, Griffen has been working on a different type of thing. Certainly he has not limited his interest to landscape and architectural subjects, as there is a very good self-portrait in this exhibition, and a good portrait of a young woman. In the Chicago show last year he had a fine head of a Negro woman from the islands.

Some who visit the show may consider these canvases hard. Precise they certainly are, but not harsh. It is the precision of definite thinking, not an affectation or a formula. The painter's work is developing in healthy fashion, which argues continuous progress.

North Bavarian Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NURNBERG, Ger.—Prof. Fritz Traugott Schuls, director of the Fine Arts Gallery in Nürnberg, having long realised the strength of the art renaissance in north Bavaria, has organized, with the assistance of the Albrecht Dürer Society, an exhibition of unusual interest in Noris Hall, where the work of nearly 200 artists from the north of the Danube shows promise and fulfillment, of a high order. Many represented are children of the soil, living in remote villages and earning their bread by menial tasks, while developing artistic personalities uninfluenced by the great art centers.

Among the most interesting of the Nürnberg painters are Benedikt Paul, with his exquisite "Wildflowers" and mysterious blue "Moon Study"; Fritz Bosch, represented by clever, broadly painted landscapes, such as "The Garlic Land" and "Winter Motive"—a stretch of snow with a brilliant splash of gayly feathered poultry; Ria Rückert, "Nürnberg Canal Harbor," in tones of gray, with subtle suggestions of red and blue, and "In the Waiting Room," where the relaxation of the man's figure, and that of the sleeping child, is emphasized by the gray treatment, the red dress of the other child making a clever contrast; and Georg Meyer, whose finely colored studies in tempera, "Rest," "Harvest," and "Evening," would, with his entrancing water colors, "Homewards," "Meal Time," and "Sowing," make ideal illustrations for fairy tales.

One of Nürnberg's most promising adopted sons is Georg Hubbits, born near Leipsig in 1900. He shows "The Girl from Vaklamoss," a study in blue and black, and "A Chair with Fruit Dish," slightly reminiscent of van Gogh's "Yellow Chair." Ervin von Körmendy, who, born in Budapest, has been resident in Nürnberg since 1923, is represented by "Tulips," an attractive painting now the property of the Städtische Gallery in Nürnberg.

Jo Lindinger is a young artist of promise as a designer of stage settings. He is art adviser to the Regensburg Stadt Theatre. Strong in color and design are his "Street People," "The Swing" and "Ballad of the Outer Life."

Christian Metzger, in "The Return Home," a bronze group of a woman and child seated on an ass, expresses Motherhood in the manner of a fifteenth century master's "Flight Into Egypt." "Crouching Cat," carved in pear wood, is a feline evocation.

Fritz Hilf, a butcher's assistant by day, in his free time, produces bronze busts of strength and originality. The "Aged Woman" and "Want" are arresting examples of his talent.

In Birmingham, Eng., a repertory cinema has opened near the Repertory Theater. The intention is to give daily performances in which films that have made history in the cinema world will be revived and examples of the film craft of various countries will be given. Outstanding new productions also are to figure in the programs and special performances are to be planned for children at which films by British Instructional Films Ltd. and other companies will be shown.

'A Trip to Scarborough'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At St. James's Theater, beginning Sept. 14, 1931, "A Trip to Scarborough," a comedy by Sir John Vanbrugh and Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

"A Trip to Scarborough" has long passed as the work of Sheridan, but in Sir Barry Jackson's revival of the play, which he has brought to London from his recent Malvern Festival, the injustice of the generations has been repaired and the authorship of Sir John Vanbrugh recognized on the program.

Some doubt has been felt about the wisdom of choosing this play for a London presentation. Its fitness to the plan of the Malvern Festival, which was designed to give, in a series of six typical plays, a conspectus of English drama down the ages, is evident. It links the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its Foppington throws back to Colley Cibber; its Miss Hoyden looks forward to Lady Teazle. Moreover, it is a characteristic specimen of the Restoration comedy, with all the complicated and somewhat tedious intrigues, the mannered and artificial—but sparkling—dialogue, the polished and civilized style, that distinguished that period of British drama. As a piece of dramatic history, "A Trip to Scarborough" had irresistible attractions; as an entertainment for the town, one had misgivings.

They were unnecessary. There were one or two languishing moments in the play, chiefly when the plot was unraveling its tortuous and futile coils. But Mr. Ernest Thesiger is perhaps the best actor of foppish parts on the English stage, and Lord Foppington has been rightly called the most amusing fop ever put into a comedy. So long as he is in the forefront of the action, exposition is continually bettered, and the springs of laughter run freely.

'King John' at Sadler's Wells

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON

BEGINNING Sept. 14, 1931, "King John" was presented, opening Miss Lilian Baylis's Shakespearean season, with Harcourt Williams as producer and the following cast:

King John	Robert Speaight
Prince Henry	James Lytton
Arthur	Pat Maloney
Pembroke	Greville Rees
Essex	Stanley Young
Salisbury	Richard Riddle
Bigot	Stanley Young
Hubert	George Zucco
Robert Faulconbridge	Harold Chapin
Philip Faulconbridge	Ralph Richardson
James Gurney	Farquharson Small
Peter of Pomfret	Gerald Toone
Philip	Peter Taylor-Smith
Lewis	Robert Harris
Lymoges	R. Craven
Cardinal	Douglas Jeffries
Melun	Ralph Michael
Citizen	Stuart Bull
Queen Elinor	Mary Russell
Constance	Phyllis Thomas
Blanch of Spain	Alice Darch
Lady Faulconbridge	Ethel Glendenning

Miss Lilian Baylis has opened her Shakespearean season, not, as has been her practice hitherto, at the Old Vic., but at the new Sadler's Wells Theater; her object probably being to focus attention upon, and to obtain much-needed support for her handsome playhouse on the north side of the Thames, still heavily in debt.

The women of the new company, all strangers, as yet, to Sadler's Wells audiences, convey the impression of weakness, that longer training in Shakespeare may dispel; and one missed the finished art, and assured technique, of Dorothy Green. But the men, despite the loss of that accomplished actor, John Gielgud, comprise a strong group. Worthily led by Messrs. Ralph Richardson and Robert Speaight they should carry the company to success, even in the heaviest work, under the continued leadership, as producer, of Mr. Harcourt Williams.

His methods last year were marked by freshness of conception, and an admirable sense of dramatic, as well as pictorial, effect. Concerning his successful production of "King John," there arises an interesting academic point, namely the propriety of introducing, into a convention which is histrionically realistic throughout, and is quasi-realistically set, a rhythmically stylized conflict, or battle, in ballet form. Considered as an episode apart, I preferred this conventional combat to the usual falsely realistic clash of swords; but, aesthetically viewed, such a jumble of two conventions struck me as being incongruous.

Much of the acting was good. It is becoming increasingly clear that Mr. Ralph Richardson is a Shakespearean actor who can stand beside John Gielgud and Balliol Holloway as a worthy third, in a distinguished trio of authoritative classical players. Mr. Richardson, almost ideally cast as Faulconbridge, attacked his robustious speeches with a clamant, yet cunning, vigor which won his audience from the first. He was always effective, whether in humoristic bombast or in moral indignation of the body of young Arthur.

Mr. Robert Speaight, too shrill and strident at first, improved as the drama got hold of him, and was most impressive in the scenes with Hubert. This actor may incline, at times, towards extravagance; but he is imaginative, emotional and well-voiced. He has that swift apprehension of stage effect which results in thrilling moments, as when he gleefully tears to shreds the incriminating warrant for Arthur's putting away.

Mr. George Zucco was easy and resonant as Hubert; Mr. Robert Harris graceful as the Dauphin, and Mr. Richard Riddle (Salisbury) confirmed the impression one formed at Malvern, that he will soon be among the most finished speakers of Elizabethan verse.

The women's rôles in "King John" afford small opportunity, excepting to Constance. It will be fairer, therefore, to reserve comment upon the capabilities of Misses Mary Russell, Alice Darch and Ethel Glendenning. Miss Phyllis Thomas essayed, as Constance, one of the most difficult rôles in all Shakespeare. It cannot be said that she came within hail of success. Passion, sweep, fire and breadth were all wanting; yet this actress, with her pleasing voice and presence, may yet do well. "The Taming of the Shrew," which follows "King John," will minister full occasion to her, and to Mr. Richardson as Petruchio.

P. A.

Negro and Bantu Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOKSTAD, S. Af.—Under the auspices of the Maritsburg Native Welfare Society, an exhibition of Negro and Bantu art is being held in Maritzburg. The exhibition is interesting, not only from the point of view of the merit of some of the exhibits, but because it invites a comparison between the work of Negroes who have had the opportunity to assimilate Western civilization and of South African natives who have lacked such opportunity.

Among the Negro artists represented are Palmer C. Hayden, who is said to have changed his occupation from that of clerical worker to window-cleaner in order to have more spare time for his art; Henry Bozemon Jones, who, it is stated, has supported himself as bell boy, porter, cement worker, actor, printer and teacher; Malvin Johnson, William Johnson, William Scott, Hale Woodruff and Arthur Diggs.

The work of the South African natives is not as ambitious in style, subject or technique as that of the Negro artists. The latter consists mostly of oil paintings and etchings, while the Bantus have kept to the simpler media of water colors and pencil, and have confined themselves chiefly to the subjects with which they are most familiar—scenes of native life, and sketches of men and women of their own race. The work of the Bantus compares well on the whole with that of the American Negroes. The models of Ntuli are astonishing in their realism.

During the year's absence of Eva Le Gallienne's company from the Civic Repertory Theater, New York, the house is to be occupied by the Yiddish Ensemble Art Company, starting Oct. 26.

Hollywood studios are refusing to receive representatives of motion picture magazines that persistently print articles that tend to bring prominent screen players into unfavorable notice.

Drawings by George Du Maurier have been presented to the Museum and Art Gallery in Perth, Western Australia. The drawings cover a period from 1873 to 1892 and comprise illustrations from London Punch, Cornhill and Harper's Magazines.

"My Northcliffe Diary," by Tom Clarke, the English edition of which (Gollancz) was reviewed in these columns July 25, is now published in the United States by Cosmopolitan.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Modern Polish Composers

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

HAVING presented to the world the phenomenon of Chopin, grandiose in genius and typical quality, Polish music became dumb, as it were, for several decades—at all events from the passing of Chopin until the new century was upon us it produced nothing of interest or significance. Then there were signs of a revival—in the rising generation of course—and we had such figures as Fitelberg and Szymanowski, the latter proving himself to be a sort of Polish neo-romantic.

It is curious that the career of many of the modern men has been similar to Chopin's, in the sense that, like him, they lead an émigré existence, although in recent years there would seem to be no political reason for it. Thus we find composers such as Eugène Morawski and Tadec Jarecki living in Paris or active members of the still younger group (beginning with Tansman) are permanently settled in Paris. This expatriation of the Polish musician is the more peculiar in view of the fact that the ardent nationalism and admost extreme love of country—qualities inherited from Chopin—have continued to be the most characteristic features of Polish composers.

The big and interesting figure of Karol Szymanowski (1882), who may be said to enjoy world-wide recognition already, grew up under the influences of Russian, and to some extent of the new German, music. He belongs to the type of keenly intelligent composers, whilst circumstances have possibly denied him sufficient independence. He absorbs influences of every kind, sometimes quite contradictory. At the outset of his career Reger and Strauss were not alien to him; then he threw himself into the embraces of Skriabin's ecstaticism. From these he fell into the Impressionist half-shades of Debussy's style, and finally we see him in friendly relations with the modern polytonal and neo-academic tendencies. Nevertheless his compositions always bear the impress of a great understanding and mentality beyond the ordinary.

Alexander Tansman

Although he chooses to regard himself as belonging to the Polish school, Alexander Tansman, already well known, proves to be rather an international composer who has come under the influence of the new Frenchmen. He has a big portfolio, in which we find symphonies and pianoforte concertos (Tansman is a fine pianist).

Near to him stands Simon Laks, composer of a symphonic poem ("Farys"), a scherzo, "Blues Symphoniques" for orchestra, a string quartet and a quintet for wind. Marec is more national in his outlook. Isolated figures are Siegfried Kassern, who has written a concerto for soprano and orchestra (awarded the second prize in a Paris competition) and vocal pieces; and Jeny Fitelberg, the young composer of two quartets, a quintet, a pianoforte concerto, and a ballet ("Prometheus"). The individuality of these two musicians is obscured by the mixed influences of Szymanowski and the German composers.

Special interest attaches to the very productive Paris group of young Polish composers, who have freed themselves from the surviving traces of the Impressionist era and have founded the "Association of young Polish Musicians," with Paderewski as honorary president. The senior member is Stan. Wiechowich, a fruitful and arresting composer, who is still swayed by neo-Impressionist influences.

In the work of Felix Labunski we have a mixture of styles and influences, ranging from Skriabin (in his earlier period) to the contemporary Frenchmen. Labunski is extremely gifted and possessed of personality and a refined talent. His "Tryptique Champêtre" gained the second award in a Warsaw competition, and a mazurka the first prize in a competition organized by the musical journal Muzyka. Of his larger things we would single out the "Quatuor à Cordes" and the cantata for solo voices, chorus and orchestra.

Another adherent of this group is Tadeusz Szeligowski, who writes in a modern, somewhat linear, style, with a tendency to polyphony and to a certain harshness of texture. His talent is interesting but rather dry; at the same time he has a liking for the classical models (an "Archaic" Suite, a concerto for orchestra and an oratorio in symphonic form).

More feminine and lyrical in their traits are Piotr Perkowski (1901), the composer of works of an intimate and miniature style, in which he shows himself to be a master; and Michal Kondracki, who has written a ballet ("Metropolis"), a partita for orchestra, and a pianoforte concerto. His partita was awarded a prize at the Paris competition for Polish music in 1928. In these composers there is a decisive and characteristic detachment from the music of yesterday, from Impressionism and romanticism; a striving for classical clearness of the tonal contours; and the cultivation of form, which, however, is common to all the younger generation of the present day.

The Polish composers living in Warsaw come under the influence of Szymanowski, and are fascinated to a certain extent by the glitter of romanticism; hence they are less inclined to follow the Paris fashion, which rejects the romantics. Of them Casimir Sikorski is an almost academic writer, with a big stock of compositions, including two symphonies, a sextet, a quintet and choral works. Roman Palester, whose "Musique Symphonique" was accepted for performance at the festival of contemporary music held at Oxford this year, is influenced by Szymanowski. Jan Maklakiewicz must not be overlooked; he is the composer of "Japanese Songs," and concertos for violoncello and violin, the latter of which was awarded a prize at the Warsaw competition.

Of other composers belonging to the still younger generation of the Polish school, and living either in Paris or in their native land, it will suffice to mention Alfred Gradshin (Paris), Boleslas Woytowicz (Paris), Szalowski and Mycielski. As they are meanwhile engaged in seeking and their styles are in the course of formation, it is difficult to arrive at any definite opinion concerning them.

Increased Output

A general survey of the cultural assets accumulated by the Polish nation in recent years will reveal an astonishing and unquestionable increase of a certain kind in its musical output. After the lull between 1840 and 1900 the Poles again produce a multitude of composers, and it is interesting to note the determined effort of the latest comers to found a school having its own national features. If Szymanowski and his contemporaries were more or less neutral and on the whole yielded themselves to foreign influences, the younger generation desires to be Polish. The nationalist orientation of the new composers is, nevertheless, not so ethnographical as it was in Chopin's time, nor is it so frankly based on folk songs and dances. As a general rule, of course, the young musicians of Poland follow the style prevailing throughout western music, but it is significant that Stravinsky's influence, which so powerfully affects the rising generation in Europe and America, is less clearly perceptible in the Poles. The same may be said of the influence of Prokofieff.

More evident is the effect of German music (linearity—the influence of Hindemith) and—on those who have lived and studied in Paris—of the modern Frenchmen (Honegger, Milhaud, Roussel). Worthy of attention and a matter for surprise is the fact that the Polish state and community are making heroic efforts to found and consolidate a national school of music. Young composers are encouraged by prizes, by organized competitions, by the publication of their works. All this undoubtedly contributes to the development of the "pulse and tempo of life" of music, and its effectiveness is evident beyond question in the increase in the number of composers to which I have already referred.

As yet it is, of course, difficult to say who of these many musicians working ardently and conscientiously in the field of their native art will pass into history, but their impulse is certainly great and serious. It is equally difficult—especially when we consider that the majority of these composers, and the most interesting of them, are still quite young and unformed—even to speak of the dimensions of their talents; but it cannot be disputed that the organization of the infant Polish state has been an inspiriting factor in the development and expansion of musical genius.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

'Viktoria and Her Hussar'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Palace, "Viktoria and Her Hussar," an operetta by Alfred Grunwald and Dr. Fritz Lohner-Beda; English book and lyrics by Harry Graham; music by Paul Abraham; beginning Sept. 17, 1931. The cast:

Stefan Koltay	Roy Russell
Janczi	Reginald Purdell
A Cossack Sentry	Robert Algar
A Russian Sergeant	Reginald Smith
Viktoria	Margaret Carlisle
Tokeramo Vegani	Herbert Carry
John Carling	Harry Welchman
Miki	Billy Scott
Riquette	Gina Malo
Count Perry Hegedus	Oskar Denes
A Japanese Maid	Ella Marion
Lia San	Barbara Diu
Webster	Henry J. Corner
O Kiki San	Vera Laine
O Muki San	Renee Culy
Bela Porkelty	Clifford Heatherley

"Viktoria and Her Hussar," is an entertaining light opera, moving always in the most exalted circles, transporting the audience from Siberia to Tokio, to Petrograd, and to Hungary. Dissimilar as these places are, they all resemble each other in being most pleasing to the eye, the decorations and the dresses and uniforms making a kaleidoscopically changing pattern of color and movement that vies with anything seen in London since "White Horse Inn" sent the English stage chasing after spectacle.

An operetta, however, may reasonably be expected to provide something attractive to the ear as well as to the eye. This romantic story of an American Ambassador who nobly makes way for the gallant Hungarian cavalry officer to whom his wife had years before plighted her troth does not fail in this part of its job. Its tunes are immediately captivating, if not strikingly original. In especial, the saxophone moans agreeably in the song "Good Night," which, if it recalls certain phrases of "Tit Willow," is perhaps entitled to the more gratitude on that account, for adding to the delight of one good song the pleasure of a background recollection of another.

Miss Margaret Carlisle and Miss Gina Malo are American, Miss Barbara Diu is Russian, Mr. Oscar Denes is Hungarian, and the conductor, Mr. Steininger, is Austrian. "Viktoria" is certainly an argument for dramatic Free Traders. Each of these invaders is a success, especially Miss Malo and Mr. Denes, an engagingly exuberant comedian who is seen at his best in a laughing song with Miss Diu.

The Critics at Lisbon

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WHEN these lines appear, representatives of all nations will be assembled at Lisbon to take part in the fifth international congress of dramatic and musical criticism. This event should not pass unnoticed. It is a sign of the times. More and more, the ideal of international coöperation is forcing itself upon all serious thinkers.

In the sphere of intellectual values, internationalization becomes a positive duty of culture. Already international associations of journalists, dramatic authors and artists of the theater have been founded with success. Criticism has now imitated this example, and is by way of reaching extremely interesting conclusions.

It was in Paris that the first preparatory meeting was held, which gave rise to the federation. The following year the delegates gathered at Salzburg. Two years ago it was at Bucharest that they held their meetings, and it was there that they framed the serious bases of their association. Last year France was not represented at the Prague congress, but this year the international representation will be complete in the capital of Portugal.

The work of this congress deserves to be followed with attention. Criticism needs to accept certain common disciplines, to watch over the honesty of its membership, to give guarantees of its competence. It needs to make itself respected at a time when publicity invades everything and when leaders of the crowd abuse their power.

At this moment, when culture is threatened with destructive empiricism and prosaicism, the rôle of criticism has never been more important. The virtuosity of the technicians of publicity has need of this necessary counterbalance.

Undoubtedly, it is legitimate to try one's best to sell products; but it is intolerable to think that the direction of the intellectual movement could belong, in these circumstances, to the artist who has the most money to push his works. It is inadmissible for intellectual and ethical civilization to be a slave to gold. The rôle of criticism is precisely to defend unrecognized talents and to give them their opportunity before producers whose services for propaganda are too industriously organized.

These guides of opinion, these supervisors of taste, these disinterested observers of artistic life fill a rôle the importance of which cannot be contested, and it would be extremely unwise to seek to silence their voices. But it is necessary for them to prove themselves worthy of the mission intrusted to them.

An international confederation of societies of critics will contribute powerfully in increasing the authority of these judges and in raising the intellectual and ethical level of their professional standing. Every people will enrich its neighbor with its individual discoveries. Burning questions of the day will be studied and solved in common. Art can draw only benefit therefrom.

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Serge Koussevitzky, From a Bust by Gulrdjan; Reproduced From Arthur Lourié's "Biographical Chronicle" of the Conductor.

Koussevitzky and the B. S. O.

By L. A. SLOPER

ON THE day (Oct. 9) that Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, entering upon the eighth year of his magistracy, opened in Symphony Hall, Boston, the fifty-first season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Alfred A. Knopf seasonably published Arthur Lourié's "Sergei Koussevitzky and His Epoch: a Biographical Chronicle."

In undertaking this service of love, Mr. Lourié labored under a triple handicap: he is a musician; he is a close friend of the subject of his book, and he is unfamiliar with the American musical situation. Musicians are notoriously unskillful with words; friends find it difficult to view each other objectively, and with an imperfect knowledge of American musical affairs, it is hardly possible to give a fair account of Dr. Koussevitzky since 1924.

Mr. Lourié's book, therefore, must be classed with Mrs. Sollitt's on Willem Mengelberg and Mr. Nicotra's on Arturo Toscanini. It is the product of a friend, a hero-worshiper and a rhapsodist. We must expect to find in it, then, a labored style, some interesting facts concerning the life of the hero, some critical opinions which require modification and a considerable amount of inaccuracy.

Koussevitzky in America

The inaccuracies cluster obviously round the chapters on Koussevitzky in America. Granting the Boston Orchestra "a glorious past," the author tells us that when Koussevitzky arrived he "found an abominable routine and a lack of discipline. The concerts had lost their former prestige, and subscriptions had almost ceased."

This information will be of peculiar interest to Bostonians, and particularly to symphony subscribers. It is quite true that the orchestra had had a glorious past, and that it had suffered a slump through the effects of the war and of the "strike" of 1920; but persons on the ground had been under the impression that between 1920 and 1924 it had regained much of the ground lost. That, indeed, was the general opinion of competent observers in Boston and New York. As for the subscriptions, the number of seats unsubscribed at the Friday and Saturday concerts in the spring of 1924 may have been 150 short of the hall's capacity of 2870.

Again: "Before his arrival the programs had been built up without system, impersonal and casual; they now acquired a freshness and were drawn up logically and with a sense of proportion and harmoniousness."

Yet Mr. Pierre Monteux was a conductor of some international note whose abilities as a programmaker had won approval in high quarters.

Once more: "During his (Koussevitzky's) first two years in America he gave 52 orchestral programs without repeating a single work."

Koussevitzky's first two seasons ran from October, 1924, to May, 1926. He directed Borodin's Polovtsian Dances, March 27 and May 1, 1925, and April 23, 1926; Brahms's Fourth Symphony, Oct. 24, 1924, and Jan. 22, 1926; Strauss's "Don Juan," Feb. 6, 1925, and Feb. 26, 1926; Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" Suite, Jan. 23, 1925, and April 20, 1926; Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Piano Concerto, Dec. 12, 1924, and April, 16, 1926.

And finally: "He introduced Brahms to Boston, where he had been respected but very little played."

Before Koussevitzky arrived in Boston, the Boston Symphony Orchestra had given 88 performances of the four Brahms symphonies, beginning in 1881; and had frequently played the overtures, concertos and miscellaneous items.

Glory Enough for All

Small matters, do you say? Very simple, then, to get them straight. It is not necessary to depreciate Monteux in order to glorify Koussevitzky. There is glory enough for both. Monteux, like Gericke, built and drilled an orchestra; Koussevitzky, like Nikisch, took over a fine instrument and played upon it. Furthermore, Koussevitzky, like any conductor of quality, has grown with the orchestra. It is no discredit to him to say that he has had a superb orchestra to work with, or that he is a much better conductor today than he was in 1924. If he had not had such an instrument provided him, he could hardly have achieved what he has achieved, especially in view of his technique of conducting, under which, as Lourié notes, "plastic gesticulation" is relied upon, rather than a clear beat. Mr. Lourié remarks, too, upor Koussevitzky's predilection for leaving no doubt that when he says slow, he means slow. Yet the conductor on several occasions has materially altered his tempi in Boston after adverse criticism.

We assume that Mr. Lourié is more familiar with his facts when he writes about European events. He tells an interesting story of Koussevitzky's necessitous childhood, youthful struggles, marriage, career as a double-bass virtuoso, voyages down the Volga with his own orchestra, publishing ventures, services under the Soviets and experiences as conductor in western Europe. He divides the conductor's career into three periods, that in which he introduced western music to Russia, that in which he introduced Russian music to the west and the present "international" period.

While denying ourselves the superlatives which Mr. Lourié, as an artist, may permit himself, we may still share his admiration for Koussevitzky as an original and exciting conductor.

The First Program

The first concert of the season gave reason for renewing this admiration. With an orchestra whose personnel remains identical with that of last season, Dr. Koussevitzky was able to offer a performance which would have been as acceptable in March as it was in October.

The Fourth Symphony of Brahms was the central item. It was then performed—as Mr. Lourié may be interested to learn—for the twenty-sixth time at these concerts. It received the usual highly dramatized Koussevitskyan reading, with superb climaxes in the first movement and in the Ciaconne with variations.

The program opened with those translucent orchestral settings by Schönberg of two Bach Choral Preludes—"Schmücke Dich, O Liebe Seele" and "Komm, Gott, Schöpfer, Heiliger Geist"—which Dr. Koussevitzky really did introduce to Boston in 1927.

In the second half of the program Dr. Koussevitzky made a genuflection toward his adoptive country by publishing César Franck's symphonic poem, "Les Eolides," and the Second Suite of excerpts from Ravel's Ballet, "Daphnis et Chloé."

So far as the Franck item was concerned, the tribute was not perhaps quite so warm as the conductor intended—through no fault of his. He and the orchestra did all they could for this music, whose day, however, seems to be definitely past. The Ravel Suite was a different matter. The performance matched the score for brilliance.

The conductor was warmly welcomed by the Friday audience, and the applause after the Brahms and the Ravel compositions was sufficiently prolonged to justify his calling the men to their feet. An auspicious beginning of the season.

'The Old Bachelor'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, "The Old Bachelor," by William Congreve, beginning Sept. 18, 1931. The cast:

Bellmour	Eric Portman
Valnlove	Henry Hewitt
Sharper	Roland Culver
Heartwell	James Dale
Sir Joseph Wittol	Miles Malleson
Capt. Bluffe	Harvey Braban
Belinda	Diana Wynyard
Araminta	Grace Wilson
Betty	Betty Bazendale
A footman	Raymond Raikes
Master Gavot	Olive Dyer
Lucy	Dorothy Dunkels
Sylvia	Marda Vanne
Setter	D. Hay Petrie
Fondlewife	O. B. Clarence
Barnaby	Arnold Pilbeam
A Chinese page	David Dilworth
A maid	Rosamund Burne
Laetitia	Edith Evans

Sir Nigel Playfair, Miss Edith Evans, and William Congreve have in the past proved irresistible combination, their united efforts in "The Way of the World," a few years ago, being one of the most successful ventures of the Lyric Theater. Today the same producer, the same player, and the same author make a second bid for favor with a comedy that was even more enthusiastically received on its first performance 238 years ago than was the story of Millamant and Mirabell.

Congreve painted with a defiled brush, but it must be owned that he wielded it with cunning. There is a grace, an elegance, a smooth-flowing rhythm about his periods that takes the admiration captive. After the abrupt and staccato sentences of most modern drama, the leisured and musical prose of "The Old Bachelor" falls gratefully upon the ear. But Congreve is in no danger of being underpraised for his merits. Macaulay talks of the "resplendent wit and eloquence" of the dialogue in this play, and the critics have echoed him—echoed him too easily, perhaps.

One cannot help feeling that the conversation of Congreve's characters is found to be so amusing, to a certain extent because Congreve has a couple of centuries' reputation as the wittiest of all English writers. "The Old Bachelor" does not justify its enormous prestige. The manner is not accomplished enough to compensate for the rankness of the matter. The words that Johnson used in another connection might well be applied to it. It has not wit enough to keep it sweet.

A cast of exceptional brilliance has assembled at the Lyric. Miss Edith Evans, a great actress, is a great actress in seventeenth century comedy, which is not always the same thing. Laetitia is not another Millamant, but her childishness and her frivolity were immensely to the taste of the audience. Mr. O. B. Clarence was more charitable than his author, and did not ridicule the part of Fondlewife, whom he made into a somewhat pathetic and almost real figure.

The Sir Joseph Wittol of Mr. Miles Malleson, in all his apologies and terrors and inanities, was a sheer delight. One is grateful to Sir Nigel for his production and his players, and for the opportunity of testing in the theater a classic of the library. But the opinion of this writer is that it is precisely in the library that "The Old Bachelor" ought to be—or at any rate, on the shelf.

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Humbug in Music

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

IN NO domain, I believe, is there more pretense and humbug than in music. People imagine they have to pronounce judgment on things which should merely be accepted—like a landscape, a wood or a mountain. These criticisms are always superfluous and nearly always wrong. Most of them are consciously, or unconsciously, not even candid. "He would like to know whether he likes it or not," said a wit at a concert after the performance of a novelty, pointing to a well-known critic. No doubt the man was wrong, for the critic very probably knew beforehand how it was going to please him. In most cases the immediate effect of a work of art is dulled by prejudices and snobbery. Who is free and sensitive enough to lay himself open to an impression? Catch-phrases, a well-known name, a favorable or unfavorable criticism which one has read, all prejudice impression and influence judgment.

The influence exerted by the names of old masters might be of educational value. Their standard should refine perception and form taste. But what many people like in old music is the familiar language which requires no effort to listen to. They delight in recognizing familiar melodies, much as they do famous quotations in classical drama. That this recognition is of the greatest importance to many of the public is seen in their obstinate refusal to learn of anything new. By their standards, not one of the masters they profess to love would have won his way through. For their language, too, was new at one time. I cannot believe that the average concertgoer understands the mentality of Johann Sebastian Bach. Nor have I ever understood what these people find in an empty and dull performance of the Mass in B minor which so fills them with enthusiasm; a performance which is such a caricature of this music that it might have originated from—in the words of a contemporary of Bach—"a dry arithmetician." I know of no really important work of art to which the so-called Bach Renaissance has given rise. When, however, Schönberg makes the motif texture of Bach's organ works more intelligible to us by clothing it in modern orchestral colors, he shows us wherein lies the greatness of this colossal master-builder. Certainly it is not in the formalism of stereotyped rhythms, like the imitations in the Bach Renaissance; it is rather in the wealth of musical shape and in the art of his forms.

Beethoven has been stamped as the representative of sentiment. But sentiment is a mode of expression which no great artist can dispense with entirely. Mozart is often emotional, and so is even Johann Strauss, occasionally. A few extreme modernists, however, possessed by some distorted notion, declare that Beethoven in particular does not belong to our prosaic time. ("Dry" Bach is evidently well suited to it.) But if we look closely into his music we shall find that poor Beethoven, who has been given the cold shoulder, was by no means the man of pathos his interpreters have converted him into. For instance, his directions for the first movement of the "Ninth" are Allegro un poco maestoso, but most conductors, even the best known ones, take it Moderato, and at times Andante molto maestoso; so turning a stormy, restless movement into a pathetic and declamatory drama. In fact, one might say that most of the tempos in Beethoven are generally taken, contrary to his expressed wishes, far too slowly. Hence many of the themes are given a sentimental character which, according to their nature and the prescribed tempos, does not belong to them. I admit that I find music so interpreted insupportable. But it is not our judgment of Beethoven which must be revised, but the ordinary interpretation of him.

In music there is too little thought and too much talk. The formula that art must also keep up with the times is particularly confusing to thought. It threatens to limit the mental horizon, a danger composers ought specially to guard against. It is natural that the artist should fashion things out of his surroundings, but if the result is to be genuine art, then he must fashion them so that they not only conform to the times, but are of universal value. Among the latest musical compositions, I know of no better example of this than Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," which is at the same time pathetic and positive, impetuous and temperate, in keeping with the times and—timeless.

Victorien Sardou's Centenary

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ON SEPT. 5, Paris celebrated the centenary of Victorien Sardou. In the eighties Sardou was the dominant power of the continental dramatic world, except Germany, which in the days of Ludwig Barnay and the Meiningers was loyal to Shakespeare. But in every other country, even in England, Sardou's was the master's voice. His every new play took a pilgrimage of managers and agents to Paris. His premières were events of such importance as to cast all other topics in the shade.

Sardou achieved his fame by sheer perseverance. His first play was soundly hooted; a dozen subsequent ones never went beyond a succès d'estime. But "Les Pattes de Mouche" established his footing firmly. It was an example of a well-made play, carefully built up—an act of exposition; an act of growing dramatic interest; an act with a punch, the climax of intrigue; an act of unraveling; finally, the fifth act with a grand and surprising finale, le scène à faire, as Sarcey so aptly put it.

Then came in rapid succession: "Dora," "Nos Bons Villageois" and a score of others, all planned and erected on the same scheme, never profound, but amusing and poignant, often illuminated by mordant satire of contemporary life in France.

A great admirer of Sarah Bernhardt, Sardou became her lifelong play purveyor—"Theodora," "La Tosca" and "Fedora" being the most brilliant examples of his "plays of virtuosity" with which she traveled round the world and which became the ambition of every actress of renown.

His methods may be considered superannuated, but in those days and long after they exercised an enormous influence on contemporary playwrights. The "well-made" play ruled supreme until Ibsen and the realistic school removed it from the pedestal. Regardless of the times, Sardou remained faithful to his scheme of working, and if in his later days his grip seemed to lessen, if "Robespierre," which he wrote for Irving, seemed a relic of old-fashioned methods, many of his older comedies still appeal to the general public. The revival of "Diplomacy," a few years ago in London, achieved a run of hundreds of nights.

Sardou was essentially an actor's playwright. He was a craftsman to his finger tips. He calculated his effects with the precision of a master builder and an engineer. A man of wide knowledge, at home in history as well as in all the phases of modern life, he knew how to establish atmosphere and to endow his characters with a scenic vitality that concealed the artificiality of their natures.

They called him "the sorcerer of Marly" (his country seat). The name seems aptly chosen. In his heyday he beguiled us all and it would be churlish to deny that playgoers all the world over owe him a debt of gratitude for unforgettable evenings spent at the theater under his spell.

J. T. G.

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Lasting Color and No Blanks

For a Satisfactory Herbaceous Border

By MAUDE HAWORTH-BOOTH

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EVER since I first began to take gardening seriously, the herbaceous border has been my especial delight and employment. For it is extremely rare to find it a really satisfactory border. By this I mean a border that shows a riot of organized color and progression for at least six months of the year.

This state of things comes from many causes. A really good border, I maintain, needs constant attention, great forethought and much experience of herbaceous plants from January to December—speaking of the English seasons, of course. Many gardeners get it into their heads that in the herbaceous border there should be nothing but herbaceous stuff! Perish the thought. In the borders of my delight every sort of bulb nestles under something, to throw up its shaft of beauty as a harbinger of loveliness to come. And small shrubs, such as rosemary, santolina, seneccio greyi, hypericum and iberis give color and contour to its winter aspect and in summer make a delicious foil, gray or green, to blazing color. Dahlias also are admitted, for interplanted among earlier things, such as delphiniums, anchusas, galtonias and many others, make a very valuable color asset. Annuals, of course, are used, put in wherever there is space to hold them, but never thickly. And among annuals I class the invaluable snapdragon.

Not in Front

Early things should not be in front. They should always be behind the front row, and in front of something that will grow over them. This raises an important point, the placing of plants in conjunction with one another in relation to color, shape and habit. For example, if there were a stretch of scarlet beauty sweet william, I should plant immediately behind it salvia nemerosa virgata, so that the lower purple feathery fronds would lie over their dead glories, whilst on one side of the sweet williams I should have an anthemis and on the other gypsophilia, so that the dead stalks of the early sweet williams would not be seen.

No plants should ever betray the fact that they are tied up. For most plants I use pea boughs. These can be of all sizes, and the stems of the plants can be laid in the many forks to their best advantage. Many use green raffia.

Against this, some plants repay one for tying down. I like to have dozens of hooked sticks cut beforehand, and with these under my arm I hook down here and there in fanlike form the long stems of michaelmas daisy, "Climax," for instance, over the ruined glories of my delphiniums, campanula lactiflora or macrantha, galliga, and so forth. These hooked sticks can easily be moved as the fronds grow longer. Not only does this prevent any bare patches, but it also gives a wealth of color never seen in an upright stem. Plants like the heleniums and all the taller michaelmases lend themselves well to this treatment, whilst anthemis, preferably Buxton's variety, is so accommodating that it will be held up by a few delicate pea boughs during the earlier part of its display and later may be allowed to flop gracefully over some plant that has finished blooming. Tall dahlias look much better if the growths are trained as far apart as possible, and then each may have an unobtrusive stick if you like.

There is a dahlia, "Canute," single and very free flowered, that is particularly good in the herbaceous border, and the collarette type looks well at the back among such michaelmases as Grey Lady, Snowdrift and Climax.

With a Wall at Its Back

Another thing to be considered is the placing of a border. The wiser I grow in gardening lore the more I realize how much setting counts. If you can, choose a border with an old wall at its back. At the foot of the wall a narrow path must aid you in your work on wall and border. It will not be seen from the front. On the wall you can grow a thousand beautiful things. Let your border be a good 12 feet deep, and as long as possible. Some houses demand rolling parks and sweeping lawns up to the very feet of their walls, and others ask for a gayly jeweled flowered frame.

A hedge is not altogether good at the back of a border as it robs the soil of much of its strength. If one there be, let a little path separate it from the border—but a yew hedge is an admirable foil to the color of the border.

And now to come down to the practical politics of such a border—a border that we will assume is 12 feet wide and has a hedge or wall on the other side. I like the path to be of paved stone, and wide. A paved stone path, once made, is much less work than a grass path. In a cottage garden a brick path always looks well. In any case it is well to raise the edge of the border somewhat and edge it with large stones. These will protect and support your colonies of pinks, violas, creeping gypsophilias, aubretias and the like. In a border 12 feet deep four rows of plants should be sufficient, each being a group of not less than eight plants, and to drift backward and forward among the others.

Lasting Color and No Blanks

It is impossible in a short article to give an exact arrangement of plants, but we could take the first three yards of length of the border as an example to show you how to plant it to get lasting color and no blanks.

Back or Fourth Row (but remember it is not a row, but drifts): 1. Grey Lady michaelmas. 2. White foxgloves with Lil Pardel michaelmas between. 3. Delphiniums.

Third Row: 4. Anchusa. 5. Lilac lupins. 6. Pink oriental poppies.

Second Row: 7. Phlox selma. 8. Salvia nemerosa virgata. 9. Michaelmas Court Dandy.

Front or First Row (which is the front edge): 10. Canterbury bells, in between which are planted dwarf single white dahlias, "Glory of Schiedem" for choice. 11. Mrs. Sinkins pink. 12. Campanula persicifolic and Perry's Favorite michaelmas (amellussection).

This is all rather tender color for the beginning of your border. There is nothing so graceful and good for late color as the daisies or for keeping a herbaceous border fresh. I believe in planting a border that is always expected to be gay, closely. If the soil is well prepared, deeply dug, and deeply manured, it can stand it. And when it has flowered two or three years, you can re-dig, sort out, and re-plant with all the knowledge that experience has given you.

[Readers outside of England may not be able to secure locally every variety of plant mentioned in this article, but probably enough familiar flowers have been included to illustrate the design-ideas stressed, and local substitutes along similar lines can doubtless be made.]

Upper Left—A Section of the Herbaceous Border. The Thin Branching Sticks Are the "Pea Sticks" Used for Supporting Plants. Upper Right—Here the Lupins and Crown Imperials Are in Full Flower. Below—The Still Water of the Mill Pond Reflects the Beauties of the Garden. Lower Right—Rock Plants Make These Stone Steps a Thing of Beauty.

Windows That Suit the House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DID you know that windows can have character and be as distinctive as, for instance, doorways or mantels? Did you know that each style of architecture has a particular type of window which is essential to it and has been developed from its tradition?

Let us imagine ourselves walking down an ancient tree-shaded street in a little English village and observe the distinctive characteristics of this street. The windows will probably catch our attention first.

We pass first a little brick shop which bears unmistakable signs of having been built in Georgian times and notice the small bow window for the display of goods. Its size, as compared to other merchants' larger windows, seems to give it an air of added distinction, and one has ticles and the result of careful selection. The window, in plan, is a very flat curve with much less projection than we usually associate with bow windows; the panes are small and the total impression is the feeling that the several things displayed in it are very choice ar-

Drawing by Allan W. Smith

Bow Window for Stone Residence of the English Type, With Casement and Low, Curved Metal Roof.

that it is a distinctive piece of craftsmanship.

Further along on this same street we notice a small residence in the Elizabethan style and realize that it will be well worth our while to study the windows of it since this style, with its half-timbered work is so often used for American residential architecture. The windows are casements. The panes are small, diamond shape and set in lead. Interested in this, we observe the windows in other Elizabethan houses and soon see the variety of quaint details which are worked into the glass. There are bottle ends in the windows of smaller houses, and, if we should visit the manors on more pretentious estates, we would find shields, quaint escutcheons, small circular designs and details of heraldry worked out in colored glass and inserted among the small transparent panes.

Individual

Each window seems to be original and this is the essential quality of Tudor windows—a quality we should strive to copy if we wish our reproductions of them to be authentic. The bay windows, especially on the second story, when worked out in half-timbers, have, in each case, a handmade appearance and the timbers show the marks of the instrument with which they were dressed. Our half-timbered work should avoid the appearance of boards added to the surface for effect.

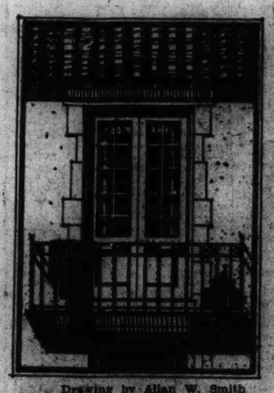
The larger illustration shows a first floor bow window, developed from the English style, as it might be used on a moderate-size stone residence. Standard commercial casements have been indicated, but, as mentioned above, individual details should be added to suit the taste of the owner. Three courses of brick have been shown between the stone and the casements and other special details should be developed whenever possible. The roof is a low, curved copper one.

Spanish Type

The smaller illustration shows a window of the type that might be used on a small, informal Spanish residence. This is a double window, opening to the floor, and the simple wrought-iron balcony is characteristic of it. Every effort should be made to make windows of this type as colorful as possible; bright draperies might be used; tiles might be inserted in the stucco or vines might be grown in pots on the balcony.

Georgian Style

The Georgian style offers several possibilities for interesting window arrangement both in bow windows, as we have seen in the one noticed above in the English street, and in the windows of residences. Georgian windows are generally double hung and seem to obtain their chief effect from their regular monotony as though they, like Georgian architecture, were the product of a society which placed its chief value on correctness and formality. Their monotony is broken at times in a quite welcome manner, either by a roundheaded window; by a circular window or, if the space is large enough to permit its use, by a window developed from the Paladian motif. This last is the one we associate most often with Georgian architecture and is a window with a circular head, on each side of which are narrow windows, the tops of these narrow windows reaching only to the spring line of the arch of the circular window. This motif



Drawing by Allan W. Smith

Full Length Double Window With Wrought Iron Balcony for Informal Spanish Type House.

is well worth remembering as it can be well used to break the monotony of the long line of windows which we usually associate with Georgian residences.

Windows are too often chosen from stock catalogues regardless of their style, while the entrance feature, roof and details are carefully studied for their correctness. By considering the character of his windows the home builder will have taken one more opportunity to enrich the appearance of his house and will have gained something which comes from a motif, style or proportion which is the result of long years of development—something intimate and liveable.

ALLAN W. SMITH.

Plant your tulip bulbs now, in among your white and blue iris. Plant the more pastel-tinted tulips. The effect next April will be wonderful! Pale rose, golden terra cotta, apricot, crushed strawberry, all these tulip colors, blooming among the delicacy of the iris—and they all hold up full-blossomed flower-heads at the same time, if you use the earlier tulips—is a fantasy to make you hold your breath.

* * *

Try putting clumps of spring bulbs at intervals down through the perennial border. They will make it beautiful when yet the lupins and aquilegia and hollyhocks are stretching themselves uncertainly. You can remove them when they are through blossoming if your space will be crowded.

* * *

Mixed zinnia mexicana hybrids, which show red, deep yellow, and brown, are charming when surrounded with phacelia campanularia and blue viscaria.

Bulbs for English Gardens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THIS time of year the bulb order claims the attention of gardeners. In view of the long season in which the fragrant flowers of bulbs beautify the garden, it is important that much thought and care be given to the matter of selection.

First the bulb itself. Always purchase first quality produce. Remember that the embryo flower should be in the bulb when you buy it. If not, no amount of good cultivation will place it there.

When bulbs are placed close together they heat, lose vitality, and make premature growth. For this reason they should be spread out in boxes in cool, dry, breezy surroundings until time is available for planting.

Narcissus can be had in bloom in England from early December until the end of March if the following varieties are obtained and brought forward in the order given: Snowflake, Grand Monarque, Horace, and Glory of Liss. If you are particularly attracted by narcissus, and wish to prolong the season into April, the variety Albus Plenus will enable this to be done. The season in America is of course much later.

Daffodils, which are distinct from narcissus owing to their long trumpet, may be had in bloom in England from the beginning of January until the end of April if the following selection is purchased: Princeps, Golden Spur, Emperor, and King Alfred.

A vast army of people are admirers of the lordly hyacinth, with its massive, clearly-colored spikes of bloom. I know of no more gorgeous company of varieties than Queen of the Blues (blue), L'Innocence (white), City of Harlem (yellow), and Lady Rosebery (deep pink).

No better selection for providing an unbroken display of tulips could be found than Duc van Thol (scarlet), Proserpine (pink), Cottage Maid (pink and white), Mon Tresor (yellow), Thomas Moore (orange), and Vermilion Brilliant (red).

The cultivation of all these bulbs is simplicity itself, whether they are intended for use in the dwelling-house or greenhouse. Healthy progress will be made if they are potted in a mixture of three parts loam, one part leaf mold, and one part sand. Various sizes of flower pots can be used, in accordance with the purpose for which the display is required. The important point to bear in mind is that each bulb should be one inch distant from its neighbors on all sides. It should be just buried in the soil, and made fairly firm. After potting, the flower pots must be plunged in coal ashes out of doors, where they should remain until growth is about an inch in length. Then inure them gradually to a strong light, and allow them to come into flower in a cool temperature. Do this work this month for English gardens.

There are limitless ways in which bulbs can be utilized out of doors. A drift of daffodils in a woodland in spring makes an unforgettable picture. The varieties Von Sion, Sir Watkin and Glory of Leyden are perfect for naturalizing. They spread into a big carpet very soon.

Any elevated part of the garden is furnished at once if planted with snowdrops or crocuses, and odd pockets in the rockery may be planted with them too.

Hyacinths and tulips are too formal in appearance to naturalize well, but they make a gorgeous display when planted six to eight inches apart in beds and borders. I find it better to adhere to one color in each bed, and to lines of distinct colors in borders. For many years I have used the following hyacinths: Captain Boyton (mauve), Yellow Hammer (yellow), Queen of the Whites (white), and Grand Maitre (blue). Tulips of incomparable beauty are Murillo (double, pink), Chrysolora (yellow), Artus (red), and White Hawk (white).

Bulbs for outdoor display should be planted in early October in England, and each bulb should be set double its own depth.

GEORGE H. COPLEY.

Have You a Garden Hobby?

What is your favorite garden pursuit? May we hear about it? The Editor of this page welcomes letters that share in a few words some special joy experienced in gardening.

Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Garden Lovers:

In dusting your bookshelves and rearranging some long loved volumes, did you ever flip the leaves of one of them and find in it a pressed leaf or flower on its stem? Did the pungent fragrance arrest your interest till you wandered back into the past to recall from whose garden you had plucked the little sprig and to relive in tender memory some happy but forgotten experience? If you are foolish enough or perchance wise enough to respond to some such incident, you will be prepared to understand my garden hobby.

It was my good fortune to travel in Germany and Switzerland some score of years ago, when still the tender sentiments of youth urged me to keep a diary. As the days passed, fewer and fewer descriptions of events and scenes were entered, but often a little flower or twine of ivy or gayly colored leaf would find its way into the pages with sufficient notation to bring back a vivid picture of scene and circumstances.

In turning the pages of this old diary one travels anew through the Black Forest and old Heidelberg. Castles and ivy-colored ruins and verdured mountains ribboned with their cascades pass in review and the joy of the journey is all fresh again.

Because of this experience my garden has grown. Press a little garden flower between the leaves of a book and re-live the happy scenes and tender friendships of the past.

My actual garden this winter, for in Arizona gardens are grown in the winter months, will consist of a bed of Shasta daisies and a border of African daisies. I shall enjoy both the seed time and the harvest, but if any friend should wander through my garden and pluck a daisy to press and if in after years should call to mind a happy and restful experience and a tender friendship, I shall be satisfied, and I shall repeat, not "rosemary" but daisies "for rememberance."

(Mrs.) A. W. B.

* * *

Palisade, Minnesota

Dear Garden Friends:

I have been building a bird bath of stone and cement, also a lily pool and have started a rock garden. I shall tell how I built my bird bath as it may help others. I placed an old wash basin upside down on a platform of wood. Built a frame of two-by-fours 2½ feet square and placed this on the platform. Then I put four short pieces of board across each corner so as to form an octagon inside around the basin. Then I mixed sand and cement three to one, three of sand and one of cement with water enough to make a mortar. I put this over the basin about two inches thick. I had stones ready and, after the cement began to set, I stuck them in, trying to put dark and light stones alternately.

I let that set and harden a couple of days or more. While this was hardening I made my base. I built it on the lawn where I wanted to have it permanently. It took several pails of cement. I had a frame the same shape of the one I had for the top only larger and filled it with cement and placed stone so that they rounded gradually toward the center. For the center I built a base for the top two feet high. Built about six inches and then let it set and then six inches more until I got it the height I wanted it. The pedestal is about eight inches square. In the last six inches I placed a tube about two inches across so as to leave a hole.

I had placed a bolt with a nut on end in the part I had built for the basin so when we placed the basin on, this bolt fitted into the hole. I filled the hole with cement first just before putting the top on.

It took three hours' work in all and 25 cents worth of cement. I had been wanting to do this for several years and had been gathering stone for it. I thought it would be a much longer job and more expensive or I would have done it long ago. I built a lily pond in the ground with cement and stone and will be glad to explain that to anyone who wishes it.

(Mrs.) F. S.

If you have a wet place that really needs flowers try putting in Siberian iris. Mine is that indescribably deep blue, and in some places, not so wet, I have planted the yellow stars of lemon lillies. They are both old-fashioned plants. Some people used to call the blue Siberian, "grape lilies," from their aroma. They will grow from the bottom of the lily pool, too, if you cannot afford the expensive water lilies.

S. F. L.

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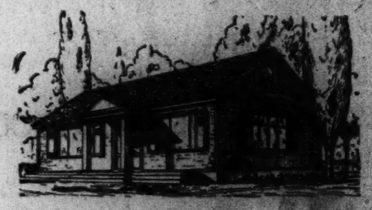

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Homes That Go Voyaging

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

FOR almost all of us, any sort of a seagoing craft is likely to excite the fancy, leading us to picture the delights of its roadless freedom, all it may bring of the joys of spacious movement, of fellowship with the sky and the winds and the great water. Whether it be a twenty-foot sloop or a Bremen, a tramp freighter or a 300-foot yacht, it seems to exert some sort of a charm that reaches deep into our consciousness and relates to times and events that we cannot date or describe. These intuitive responses to the romance of voyaging make us kin in ardor to those who have achieved greatly on the seas, whatever their era or mission, whether viking or Indies seeker or whaler or clipper-ship master.

To command the use of a craft no larger than a boys' raft on a pool yields a degree of gratification to that familiar urge which later years may see provided with canoe or sloop or speed boat. From these pleasure craft, that are of the most modest classes, subsequent nautical indulgences range to the largest power yachts that reach a length of 300 feet or more, with one in America listed as 408. Occasionally these sleek, alert appearing boats are seen at anchor in some port, large or small, but always they have an air of impressive aloofness and self-sufficiency. Perhaps that tends to stir one's curiosity to picture the within-walls surroundings of those who are aboard, since the exteriors suggest so little of the nature of the interiors.

Based on our acquaintance with small sailing craft or with staterooms on ocean liners, we might imagine that the quarters on a 130-foot yacht such as pictured here, would be small and crowded compared with the rooms in a comfortable home. Through the courtesy of the decorators we learn that the living rooms on the main deck of such a craft as this may be of generous size and furnished in much the same manner as the owner's residence ashore.

The inclosed portion of this deck is divided to form a living room 28 feet long, a library 16 and a dining room 22, the widths ranging from 13 feet fore and aft to 17 feet amidships. These are apartments of dimensions that allow comfortable entertainment of numerous guests. They also point to the need for a service section of considerable extent if a well-balanced establishment is to be maintained. The sleeping accommodations for family, guests and crew will also call for much area.

All these requirements are met on the lower deck, about half of which holds six staterooms in which nine people can be accommodated. Thus are the family and guests provided for, while the forward half of the lower deck is used for the crew.

What the Decorator Has Done

The manner in which this seagoing dwelling has been treated by the decorator has special interest for us, as his function is comparable to that of the tailor, who, it has been said, makes the man. Here the dress of the several interiors seems to have accomplished the excellent ideal of homelikeness, through the selection of fabrics and cabinet work that differ little from materials used for similar purposes in a city or country residence. One may have to forget that he is on a Deisel-engined yacht and fancy he is in a colonial mansion to allow the furniture styles of Queen Anne or of Heppelwhite to seem wholly in harmony with their housing.

But this may be an intended foil for the willow chairs and the weather-proof fabrics that may be seen in the background, on the open deck. Thus one may step from the setting of out-of-doors and the open sea, to strongly contrasting surroundings which may suggest subjective pleasures and the social diversions of a shut-in city apartment.

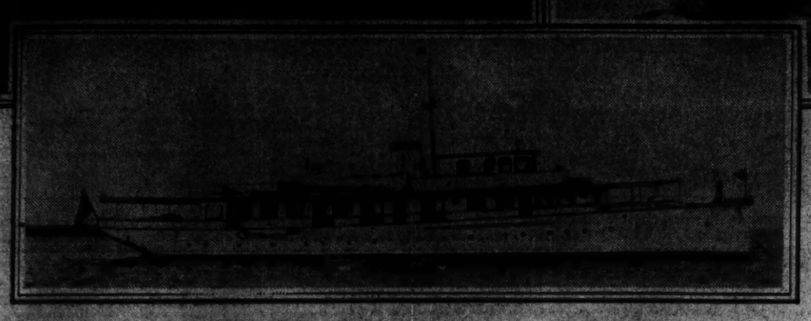
If there could be a hint of anachronism in placing eighteenth century styles in a modern yacht, no such comment could apply to the treatment of the staterooms found on another craft, of the same character and size. In fact, the mode of contemporary design has been applied throughout that boat. In this sleeping apartment silver and green prevail, with judicious touches of black to give vivacity.

There is a stimulating range and flexibility to the current conceptions of designers in the decorative arts. These qualities are evident as we see their treatment of different interiors, according to the uses to which they will be put and the impressions which they wish to impart. In this bedroom the chosen colors may be classed as tending to repose and quiet moods, as do gray and green in nature.

These glimpses within two seagoing homes of moderate size may be taken as typical of the appearance of the other yachts of the class. Their furnishings may differ but little in character from those of the owner's residence ashore, although minor adaptations are called for by the requirements of water travel.

B. T. Dobson, Naval Architect.

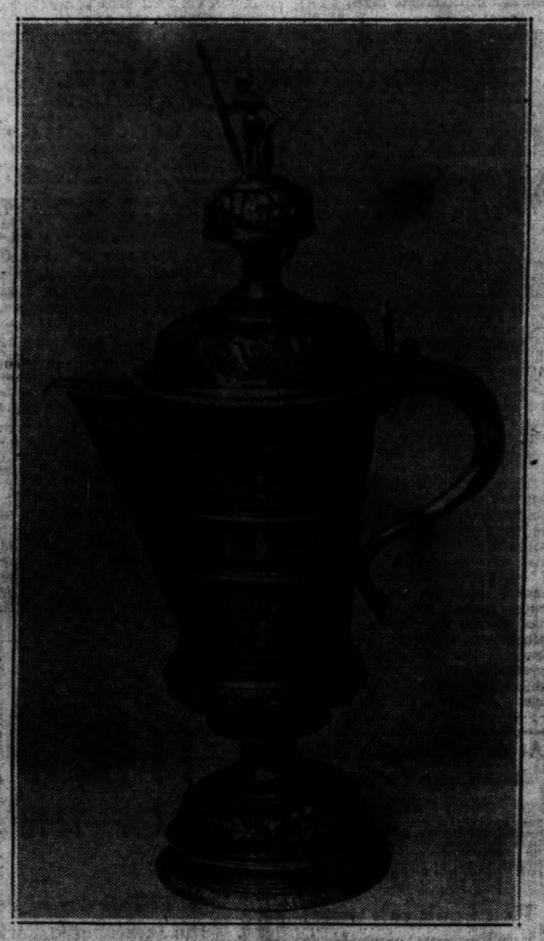
Francis H. Bacon Co., Decorators, Boston and New York



Typical of many luxurious floating homes which are seen in American ports is this 130-foot yacht, Galaxy. The main deck consists of living room, dining room and galley, one of these rooms being shown above.

This living room of the craft, shown in the inset, measures 11 by 17 feet. The walls are paneled in pine and the floor is covered with a seamless carpet in dull gold. Curtains of old gold damask, sofa covering in figured rose color, wing chair in gold damask embroidered with baskets of flowers, Martha Washington chair covered in blue figured tapestry, furniture of mahogany—these comprise the chief decorative features of this spacious interior.

At the left above is shown the stateroom of another yacht of almost identical size. Here the seamless carpet is green, a lighter tone appearing in the multi-colored cretonne curtains. These are hung from valance boards in green and silver, which are the colors of the furniture, with its accents of black. Bedspreads of mauve are piped and finished with a band of silver permatex.



In the days of King James I, dinner guests washed their hands between courses with rose water, poured from such a ewer as this, which is of gilded silver

For Washing Hands After Dinner Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AN ANCIENT English silver jug and basin, a relic of those far-off days before the coming of the fork, when hands were washed with rose water at the table, is always sure of a market, owing both to the rarity of the twofold piece and the wonderful silversmith's work lavished upon it.

It is not surprising therefore that a James I silver-gilt "rose-water ewer and dish" received a final bid at Christie's of £3200. Made in 1616, they were the property of Lord Glentanar, and when put up to auction in the Marchioness Conyngham's sale in 1908, when times were more favorable, realised 4000 guineas.

These romantic ewers and basins are recorded in the wills and inventories of the nobles and the wealthy right back to the Middle Ages. Two persons often ate from the same dish, with the fingers, assisted by the knife and spoon, faithfully observing the following rule of etiquette laid down in the ancient "Boke of Nurture":

"Sett never on fyshe nor flesche
beast nor fowl brewly,
More than ij (2) fingers and a
thombe for that is curtesis."

These beautiful ewers and basins were then presented at the beginning and end of every meal and after each course, the guest holding his or her hands over the basin while hot or cold rose water was poured over them from the ewer, the now "sweetened" hands being dried with fine "napkyns," or "towells."

With the introduction of the fork into England from Italy through France about the time of King James I, the ewers and basins began to disappear from the table. Some of them were reserved for sideboard decoration, while numerous others were melted down and converted into other articles.

The old custom, however, has survived to this day. At the high tables at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, rose-water ewers and basins are still passed round.

The Best-Liked Guest Room

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

ALERT many hours a day in a desire to be responsive to all the plans made by her hostess, the guest values exceedingly a room which gives her a sense of aloneness, of a complete withdrawal from the atmosphere of the entertainment provided beyond its walls. Greatly does she appreciate the opportunity for quiet and seclusion within this haven, so it is worth while for the homemaker, unless her quarters are too crowded to make this possible, to remove from it all suggestions of the family, such as dresses on the coat hangers and trinkets and accessories in the bureau. How restful is an empty closet and a free range of painted or daintily lined drawers!

If the top of the bureau should be free from useless ornaments and hospitable to such conveniences as the friend is sure to bring with her, she will be pleased. A well-stocked pin cushion, however, various sizes of hairpins, a hand mirror, and a bottle of good perfumery may be very welcome.

Some Furniture Essentials

At least one easy chair is essential. If space permits, a couch or chaise longue should be included. Daytime rest may be desired; to lie down on the bed involves removing the coverlet and an adjustment of pillows; after all, it may not be comfortable if one wishes to read. An overstuffed armchair and a large stool of the same height and breadth, upholstered to match, is often the best arrangement, for these can be separated when two seats are desirable. Of whatever type it is, the couch should be adequately lighted with a well-shaded direct illumination.

A stand for a suit case or small trunk is a great convenience, bringing the receptacle on a workable level and avoiding the damaging of chair, bed or floor by a dusty or rough base.

Hours of deep sleep are welcome to the fitted guest, who will be grateful for an excellent mattress and spring. An adequate supply of blankets is imperative. Two pillows should be at the disposal of the sleeper. The quality of sheets, pillow cases, and covers depends, of course, on the general atmosphere of the home. Attractive color gives a feeling of luxury quite as much as does superlative quality, and is not so burdensome to take proper charge of. A guest does not enjoy articles which seem to say, "I am priceless. Be careful."

Writing and Mending Provided For

A writing desk is desirable and it should be equipped with stationery, stamps, ink, pens, pencils, clips and rubber bands. A well-stocked mending box, basket or sewing screen is a thoughtful provision. A screen is always useful as a protection against drafts or a barrier against an open door. It may be fitted on its wrong side with spools; two or three thimbles of different sizes set on pegs along the frame; a needle cushion; pair of scissors; a pretty little bag or two, containing a darning egg, a piece of tape, some elastic and a few buttons. These can all be hung with pretty cords from screw eyes in the frame, and for them the guest will be truly grateful.

Pictures should have some importance or else be dispensed with. On a figured paper they are scarcely needed. A panel of soft-toned, well-designed chintz or cretonne or printed linen, or a fine shawl, will make a delightful background for some piece or group of furniture, and bring interest into the ensemble. If good pictures, originals or satisfactory reproductions, are available, they should be hung low from invisible hooks. The rule is, hang a picture opposite the middle of the eye. It should be remembered that one is usually sitting down when one looks at them, so a low-hanging line is desirable.

It is pleasant to see reading matter of recent publication laid about on occasional tables. Magazines may be selected according to the taste of the guest, and one or two recent novels and a few volumes of popular nonfiction confirm the idea of restfulness and privacy.

Two Centuries of Silverware

SILVERWARE in abundance and in shapes that range in importance from a salt spoon to an epergne with eight receptacles, in age from the time of Charles II to the present year, make the current display at Shreve Crump and Low's store in Boston one of uncommon attraction. It might be said that the whole stretch of time from Queen Elizabeth to now is included, for one of the spoons seen belonged to her reign.

But there are some types missing, as this stock, largely increased for the season's opening, holds only such designs as would make desirable addition to any fine table. So we do not see models like those admired at the New York Exhibition of 1853, or at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876.

The eighteenth century contributes liberally of its clearly defined fashions of different eras, from that of Queen Anne to the late days of George III. For these conceptions have so endured in popularity that entire table settings, such as are seen here, may follow closely the patterns showing the German influence brought to England by the first George in 1714, or may follow the classic revival that came 50 to 60 years later. These have been a reliable and lasting dependence of producers, as for a generation or more they have been in steady favor with buyers.

Contemporary design has, however, a large place in this display, though not in those extreme conceptions which often seem to be content with startling the observer instead of pleasing him. It is rather in the form of a generous variety of the admirable output of Georg Jensen, which is a delight to the eye of the designer or the craftsman in precious metals. Here one sees a vigorous artistic talent at work with evident freedom from tradition and with sympathetic adaptations of nature's motifs.

C. G. B.

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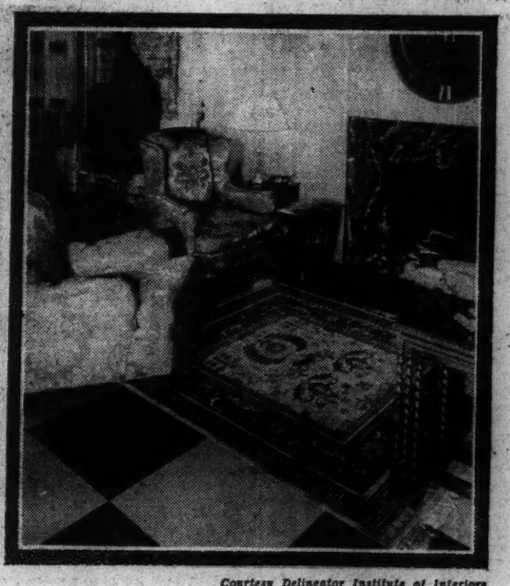

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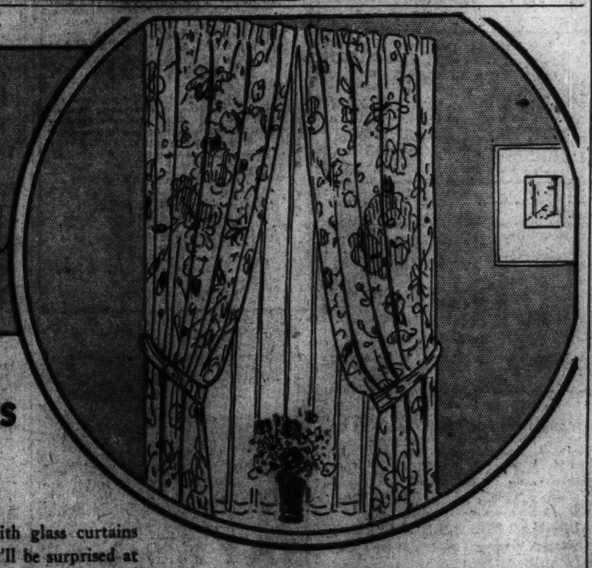

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Beauty and Mr. Moore

Aphrodite in Aulis, by George Moore. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. New York: Bretano. $2.50.

ALL modern Irish literature is a various reaction to a giant, to a legendary man of more than human stature. In tragedy this legendary stature is accepted; in comedy it is marked out or belittled. The middle stratum of humanity is subtracted, so that there is good ground for the criticism that Anglo-Irish writers, in these years, have failed to produce a man in the round, but have made chiefly creatures of heroic greatness or sardonic smallness. Whether this tendency is inherent is too large a question to discuss on this occasion, but there is no doubt that the immediate cause is in the language revival which opened the legendary annals to men like Yeats, Synge, Russell, and gave glorious opportunities for mockery to the comic realists at the other extreme. The realist fantasies of such writers as Joyce and Liam O'Flaherty are also reactions to the same hidden theme of "men like gods."

In the work of George Moore this exultation of the imagination in legend works hand in hand with realism. Caring more for art than for man, he has progressively drifted to those stories in which time has made man æsthetically without impurity. He is as much captivated by the hierarchy of fable as any other Irish writer, and to be nearer to its serenity, he works further and further back into a primitive pagan world. His creatures, because of their awareness of the light from the "powers and presences," have something of the epic simplicity. But besides having quality, they are made so that they build, buy, sell, marry and give in marriage, like ordinarily dimensioned creatures who had not been cleaned and tidied for devotion to beauty. And we are made aware of the visions, of the activities of the whole encampment of Greek deities, without having to strain our credulity and leave the earth. They are natural, household and domestic; and their oracles have to be paid. Mr. Moore works his way back to the spacious, unencumbered plane of the great Greek simplification of life and ideas, so that he may come closer to the vision of authority and beauty unspoiled, which these people have. It is a rigid and exclusive act, for, as Mr. Desmond MacCarthy once said, Mr. George Moore is the "high priest of art," observing more scrupulously than any other living writer the letter and ritual of the cult.

"Aphrodite in Aulis" is another attempt to rouse by the music of beautiful prose something of unalloyed beauty out of its remoteness in our racial memory to our present sight, hearing and touch. The period is Greece in the age of Pericles. To Aulis, whence the Greek fleet had sailed to Troy, comes Kebren the rhapsodist, whose hopes as an actor have failed him; bearing with him his "Iliad," and fired by his conviction that Helen's beauty was not mortal but divine. He would wander throughout Greece to make known his belief and to read in corroboration of it, but at Aulis he marries, and his conviction must dwindle to a vision for the consolation of his life as a merchant.

But two sons are born, one to become an architect, the other a sculptor. One builds a temple to Aphrodite in Aulis and the other makes a statue to the goddess: she who had promised Helen to Paris, and thereby planted not only the seed of the Trojan war but—of greater importance now to Kebren—the seed also of his consoling faith. "We perceive," he says in effect, "a thread in all things if we live long enough."

Any summary of such a narrative must be crude. It is all in the telling. Mr. Moore, the most complete literary artist of our generation, demands a complete surrender on the part of the reader, a love of the words and cadences equal to his own; and if this book is read with such care the reader will be wonderfully rewarded. He will perceive that within the habitual, æsthetic coldness for which Mr. Moore is reproached by those who have no taste for his manner, there is a warm wisdom. The old shrewdness is there too, a more assured calm; the tedium also of too conscious a perfection—and a customary lapse of taste in the "Uncle Rhesos" passage. In this instance, he is amusing, but he spoils the illusion.

Helen's remembered beauty shines upon the narrative, a beauty illusive, never to be grasped, but to be evoked; as Rhesos found not Aphrodite in the wood (as the oracle had said) but a model from which he could mould an evocation of those things greater than human stature Behind the creature, the vision or fable he makes.

V. S. P.

Garland's Companions

Companions on the Trail, by Hamlin Garland. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

WHEN this reviewer finished reading Hamlin Garland's "Roadside Meetings" a short time ago, it was with the wish that Mr. Garland had continued his chronicle over the border and into the twentieth century. Now, "Companions on the Trail" furnishes that continuation. The former volume contains Mr. Garland's comments upon his fellow writers and a record of his meetings with distinguished men and women of the period from 1884 to 1899. The latter volume carries forward the chronicle to 1914. While the earlier book is based on dated records and published articles, the author, in "Companions on the Trail," relies upon his daily observations and characterizations as recorded in diaries begun in 1898. From them he quotes continually.

Delightfully intimate, gracefully written, rarely dull, these reminiscences vitalize a multitude of persons who are, or were during their time, outstanding in American artistic life. As a lecturer on American literature and as a writer in search of material, Garland's travels in his own country were extensive, though his visits to Europe were brief. His opportunities to make intimate contacts were manifold. Dining with Roosevelt at the White House, or breakfasting with him and his Rough Riders in Colorado; camping with General Palmer in the mountains; initiating William Vaughn Moody into the glories of the Rockies and the discomforts of the trail; recalling Edwin Booth with Mme. Modjeska; acting as host to Henry James and Arnold Bennett in Chicago; meeting Edith Wharton, Ellen Glasgow, Booth Tarkington and unnumbered others; helping to organize the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the MacDowell Club in New York and the Cliff Dwellers Club in Chicago; loving William Dean Howells, Irving Bacheller and Edward MacDowell—such are the experiences he shares with the reader.

His characterizations are vivid—a few portraits, those he knew best, but mainly snapshots, impressions recorded at the moment and so presented, though often reaffirmed by later judgment. Many we know and have long cherished in writing, music, sculpture or painting; a number are only names, while still others have completely passed from memory. But into the intimate life of all Garland provides glimpses.

Not the least valuable contributions of the book are its pictures of Indian reservation life and of the natural beauties of the western states. Always lured by the call of the trail and the grandeur of the western mountains, while at the same time deeply interested in the problem of the American Indian, Garland continually returned thither as a source of fresh inspiration for his writing. And it is by way of recording these nomadic wanderings that he depicts phases of Indian life, especially Cheyenne and Sioux, to the intense interest of readers of current press comment on Indian problems.

Ben Ames Williams in His Workshop on Beaver Island, Lakeport, N. H.; From a Photograph Taken by Ben Ames Williams Jr. Dutton Has Just Published Mr. Williams's New Mystery Novel, "Pirate's Purchase."

Setting v. Characters

Saturday Night, by Thomas Moult. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.
The Country Child, by Alison Uttley. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $3.
Imagined Corners, by Willa Muir. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.

HOW far may the setting of a novel take precedence over the characters without injuring it as a work of imaginative fiction? This question is raised by a reading of two of these three authors. Mr. Moult has quite frankly made his setting more important than his characters. In his presentation of the sordid streets and slums of Saturday night London, the city has as many moods and aspects as a versatile individual. No single character can measure himself against it. Mr. Moult is in love with London, but he is not deceived by it. He has the knack of arousing our sympathies, so that we are instantly on the best of terms with the cheery, ironic young bus conductor, the fat widow, the sinister charlady, the meek little peacemaker with her "umbugs" and the shabby, top-hatted Mr. Poplar, as they ride together on the bus. Indeed, this and other descriptive episodes are so alive and so accurately portrayed that it is a little disappointing to find these delightful acquaintanceships are to be short-lived.

Mr. Moult brings so much vigor, perception and insight to bear on his subject that in answer to our question our conclusion is that his numerous characters deserved to be vitalized so that the city might have been their background rather than their competitor. A lack of consecutiveness, overemphasis and a faint suggestion of crusading sentimentality are really traceable to this dividing of the reader's interest. But "Saturday Night" is decidedly a book to read and few will fail to appreciate the hand of the artist in all the descriptive passages.

"The Country Child," strictly speaking, is a work of reminiscence and not of the imagination, except in so far as reminiscence must be imagined. Written in an apparently fictive form, the book is baffling until it is understood that in childhood environment crowds in upon the sensibility and no strong sense of perspective separates mountain from mole hill. The scene, a Cheshire farm in the nineteenth century, is reflected in the sensitive thought of a little girl, to whose wondering senses the seasons, stars, woods, fields, flowers and animals come with fresh and new beauty. The whole is depicted with the delicacy and care of a Japanese print. But in spite of its fragile charm, this is a difficult book to read. There is perhaps a surfeit of beauty, too much well-polished, wind-swept, rain-washed countryside. The farmhouse interior, the animals, the plants are perhaps too brightly shining and clean.

From city and country we are taken by Mrs. Muir into a provincial Scottish town and shown the "Imagined Corners" in the lives of a small community. The relationships of half brothers, owners of a mill, with their wives, relatives and fellow townsmen, are the theme of an interesting but inconclusive story. The central character of Elizabeth, wife of a weak but fascinating husband, never develops, nor is her rebellious sister-in-law, who had shocked the neighborhood years before by eloping, an adequate foil. The trouble with Mrs. Muir's characters is that they do not live up to our expectations, nor their own. But as a truthfully observed study of the influence of a narrow environment on individual struggles, the book has considerable merit.

E. M. V.

French and English Poetry

Poetry in France and England, by Jean Stewart. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.25.

THE latest addition to the series of Hogarth Lectures is described by its author as "an essay in criticism of a hybrid and unorthodox variety," part æsthetic theory, part impressionistic appreciation, in the field of comparative literature, but concerned not so much with "influences" (the preoccupation of most research students) as with the effort to bring to light the essential characteristics of two races which have at different times borrowed from one another's literature, but which, in the borrowing, have profoundly modified the material, so as to harmonize it with the genius of the language and literature into which it has been absorbed.

Miss Stewart aims to trace, simultaneously, the evolution of poetry in France and in England, showing how at certain times the guiding rules of the art were the same in each country, however different the application, while at other periods the lines of development in the two lands were entirely different. She introduces her subject with a rapid analysis of the essential differences between French and English poetry, contrasting the freedom and suppleness of English with the stricter and more artificial prosody of France, the copiousness and pliability of the English vocabulary, with its wealth of synonyms, with the comparative poverty but the unity and purity of the French.

With the poetry of the Middle Ages she is not concerned, but begins her survey at the Renaissance, discovering in the Elizabethans a freedom and boldness for which France offers no parallel save in the wild and magnificent poetry of Agrippa d'Aubigné—though in æsthetic theory there is much in common between Ronsard and Spenser. Toward the close of the Renaissance the dry and pedantic Malherbe, with his repudiation of sixteenth century license and richness in vocabulary and figures of speech, offers nice points of contrast with Ben Jonson, whose pedantry was of a less rigid order. In France there was no parallel to the English metaphysical poets; and Milton's achievement is a magnificent realization of that ideal after which the Renaissance had been blindly groping, a vital classicism reviving the essential qualities of the literature of antiquity.

During the Augustan period the two literatures drew close together. France set the standard of good sense and good taste and Milton followed after. What could be done with a language of narrow compass was shown by Racine; and in England Dryden and Pope worked in a tongue pruned of the wild luxuriance of the Elizabethans. The limit of economy in expression was reached by the great French poet; but a similar criterion of poetic excellence accounts for the epigrammatic brilliance of Dryden and Pope. Miss Stewart's criticism is at its best when she discusses the triumphs of Racine within the barriers of conventional rules of diction and meter. Yet even at this period, when there was so much in common between the two literatures, there were differences quite as essential; and these differences were well summed up at the time by Roscommon, who contrasted the thin and delicate French elegance with "the comprehensive English energy."

And so we come to Romanticism. Diderot expressed the desire of his generation for the qualities in poetry of enormousness, barbarism and wildness. In the Romantic period these new elements were alive and fruitful only in the English poets; the French poets were, comparatively speaking, failures, as must be admitted if we contrast the reputation today of Blake, Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats with the disrepute into which Musset, Hugo and even Vigny have fallen. French Romanticism turned too often to sentimentality or to rhetoric; "the fatal strain of egotism, of mingled self-pity and arrogance" mars the poetry of the period. These poets took their inspiration from the English poet whom it was at once the easiest and most dangerous to follow: Byron.

But in the post-Romantic period French poetry has had its triumphs. No Victorian poet has impressed himself and his work upon the poets of our own time as Baudelaire, Verlaine, Mullarmé and Rimbaud have impressed themselves not only upon younger French poets but upon English writers as well Mr. T. S. Eliot, for example, springs not from Victorian England but from post-Romantic France. The significance of the experiments of the French symbolists is not yet exhausted, while the Victorians—to employ Disraeli's metaphor—are a row of spent volcanoes.

Yet Miss Stewart is willing to admit that the extraordinary success with which modern French poets have managed to communicate intimate mental experiences through suggestive sound and symbol has not been gained without some loss; and she closes her book on the query whether Ronsard, with his genius and his commonplace obvious doctrines and his poetry full of vitality, "was not worth all these wild-goose-chasers."

S. C. C.

The Key to Prosperity

The Key to Prosperity, by N. M. P. Reilly. London: Allen & Unwin. 4s. 6d. net.

MR. REILLY has prepared a strong brief for higher wages. Mr. Reilly's thesis is that a policy of higher wages, applied on a national scale, is as vital to the prosperity of industry as to the prosperity of labor.

The present trend, even in the United States where the benefits of wide distribution of income have long been manifest, is in the opposite direction. Economy, in big bold letters, exercising an almost hypnotic attraction, is the catchword of the current crisis. Economy is the very "raison d'être" of the British emergency National Government. Economy seems to be the only alternative open to Germany in her immediate financial distress. Economy hangs over every department in Washington. Economy, initiated by governments, is being taken up by industry.

Is it the way out? Mr. Reilly would give an unequivocal No. Necessary as economy may be as a short-term alleviation of the "crisis of confidence"—or more correctly the crisis of fear—economy is as far short of the means of recovering general prosperity as six months in gaol is to reconstructing the criminal. We may punish ourselves as much as we wish for bad financing and undoubtedly we need the lesson, but punishment is not a permanent cure.

The reason is that the procuring cause of the present depression is not poverty, it is disorganization. Economy at the moment is admittedly needed to balance budgets, but it will never balance world trade. There is no lack of goods. There is no faltering in the capacity to produce goods. There is work to be done. There are men to do it. There are machines to do it. There is capital to do it. But the capacity of the consuming public to buy goods which it needs and wants is inadequate. As Mr. Reilly has elsewhere remarked, industry the world over must be as quick to maintain per capita consumption as it is to increase per capita production, and Sir Norman Angell has well expressed the same thought from his penetrating platform of "Foreign Affairs" in remarking that the remedy for a surplus is certainly not a campaign to use less of it.

Mr. Reilly focuses attention directly upon this urgent phase of the problem. In a single review it is not possible to examine in detail all of the edges of his key to prosperity. Mr. Reilly's views will in general be familiar to most readers of The Christian Science Monitor, to whose columns he has already contributed, as they are also familiar to the readers of the London Spectator. In brief, Mr. Reilly suggests that in the interest of both Labor and Capital the upward movement of wages must be kept in steady pace with the upward movement of production. Until industry is as alert and ready to keep consuming power in step with producing power it will again, as now, find its plants heaped with unsalable goods, unemployment widespread, profits vanishing.

Mr. Reilly is careful not to leave unanswered the criticism which is frequently directed against the conventional higher wage thesis. This criticism is probably best expressed by Sir William S. Beveridge, who in his recent book, "Causes and Cures of Unemployment," says:

"Raising wages irrespective of output does not add to purchasing power. It only transfers purchasing power to the workman from the employer or from the man who has lent him capital; they lose in ability to give employment just what the workman gains."

But Mr. Reilly points out that the upward trend of wages never would take place irrespective of output because, in the first place, per capita producing power has already far exceeded per capita consuming power and in the second place increased consuming power means a better utilization of productive facilities, increased turnover and consequent decrease in overhead. Further, higher wages means a greater distribution of consuming power, which is as vital to the machinery of industry as a wider distribution of gold is vital to the mechanism of credit.

The author has not attempted to etch every angle of the key to a new and sounder prosperity, nor would his key when complete open all the doors. But he has shaped with new clarity the mold in which economic progress must be cast.

J. R. D.

In Praise of General Wood

Leonard Wood; a Biography, by Hermann Hagedorn. Two vols. New York: Harper. $10.

BIOGRAPHY though it is, this book is filled with the surge and color of romance. Unless committed to partisanship adverse to General Wood, one cannot read it without being touched by the ardor of the hero worshiper, which makes of these two volumes, of more than 400 pages each, a glowing document; a saga, not of a conflict of arms, but of ideals. Wood and the young and happy warriors with whom he surrounded himself in Cuba, Mindanao, Manila and the training camps are, to Hagedorn, "crusaders."

Though formidable in its magnitude, the work has not a dull line. What wonder? Its action embraces the most spirited episodes in the history of the United States, during the years from the early nineties until after the World War. To follow Leonard Wood through the many and brilliant phases of his career as army surgeon, leader of a regiment, civil administrator, major-general and candidate for the highest office in the land, is to watch history in the making.

For the most part the author lets the chief character and his friends and enemies all have their say. They say a great deal and they say it in fine print, but this, though it adds immensely to the number of words, does not make the reading toilsome. There are almost as many authorities cited—persons, books and documents—as there are pages in the book. In the earlier chapters these, with sufficient explanatory comment to give them coherence, constitute the main thread of the story, but when the theme deals with the struggle between the bureaucracy and the General Staff during the General's days in the War Department, with the Mexican situation and the choice of a leader in that affair, and with the World War, the story rushes along in the author's own phrases.

Pervading the entire book is the vision that always lighted Leonard Wood's path. It inspired his service in the old army days in Cuba and the Philippines, and as chief of staff. The vision never was brighter than in what the biographer calls "The Bitter Years (1915-1916)," the years when his utmost courage was needed for his self-imposed task of providing the United States with officers for the army that he realized it must shortly put in the field. Not even the sudden, unexpected deprivation of the command of the 89th Division, which he had trained, impaired the beauty of that vision.

A Textbook for Drys

Prohibition and Common Sense, by Earl L. Douglass. New York: Alcohol Information Committee. $2.

MANY doubtless have wished a book [illegible] would give a simple, broad analysis of the prohibition question in crisp, human-interest style with rememberable answers to the specious arguments often encountered. This the Alcohol Information Committee has furnished in the book by Mr. Douglass.

He begins with what he terms the philosophy of prohibition, summed up in three propositions: That the desire for alcohol is not a natural but an acquired appetite and therefore eradicable; that the place to stop an evil is at its source; that persons who exploit human weakness cannot be trusted to abide by mere regulation.

The argument of the whole book is well tied to these fundamentals. Its comprehensiveness is indicated by the fact that it covers the politics of prohibition, the proposed substitutes, experience with various forms of "control," the effect of alcohol on human efficiency, drinking among youth, economic and social gains from closing the saloons, and the enforcement problem. The discussion will not all be new to those acquainted with the literature of the subject, but it is up-to-date, it brings some points out of the academic realm into the popular, and it is written with an enthusiasm which makes it easy reading.

The Magnificent Comedy, by Meade Minnigerode (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50) is a contribution to what may be known as "yellow" history. Publishers of "yellow" journals, who maintain that the public demands sensationalism, probably will be ready to forecast that this volume will find hordes of readers. Yet is is just possible that the scandals and horrors of Paris under the Directory may be considered "ancient history," and therefore rather dull, by those who are alleged to have an appetite for this particular variety of reading matter. It is a pity that so careful a student as Mr Minnigerode—for his book gives ample evidence of thorough and painstaking research in a vast mass of material—has not directed his energies toward something more worthy of the scholar's mettle than the society gossip and criminal records of a period which was notoriously corrupt.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lunching With A Persian Shaikh

THERE is a village tucked away in the mountains of Persian Kurdistan, where lives a Shaikh curiously unlike the film "Sheik" of the motion picture theaters. Venerable and cultured, he spreads his learning among his people, ruling them with firmness and understanding.

The Eastern sun pours its golden heat onto the parched hillside. It touches the tips of trees growing by a stream in a gulley, making them, too, almost golden. The Shaikh, under a shelter of branches supported upon poles, sits cross-legged on his cushions, awaiting news of our arrival. Beside him a fountain plays gently into an oblong Persian pool, breaking the heavy pall of heat by its welcome music.

The village is agog, for never before has a white woman visited the place, and only on rare occasions has a white "Sahib" been there.

Servants announce that a group of horsemen has been sighted approaching on the plain, and the two elder sons of the Shaikh, mounting their gayly bridled ponies, ride out to meet us.

Together we climb up the stony mountain track, after our long hot ride, reaching the summer house of the Shaikh with relief. He comes forward to welcome us. His long yellow and blue coat touches the dust as he walks; his white muslin turban is spotless. Dark handsome eyes smile at us, for a flowing beard covers the mouth and chin.

"Peace be on thee," we murmur as we dismount. "And on thee be peace," answers our host.

The curious villagers, at a respectful distance, gather round us. They peer from behind bushes, gazing open-mouthed at the woman who sits sideways on a horse, yet does not fall off when the horse canters! Innumerable brown fat children with long skirts, with tiny embroidered caps on their heads, grin their broadest.

We walk with the Shaikh to his summer house; and, only when we are settled on the benches piled with cushions, does the Shaikh seat himself. A servant pulls off his master's country-made shoes, whereupon the old man tucks his bare feet, cross-legged, under him.

Though he does not speak to me, the Shaikh sends a servant to pour scent over my hands; another servant would unloose my husband's shoes, were he permitted.

My husband and the Shaikh exchange the customary formal speeches in flowery Persian. "It is a great honor that the Sahib brings his lady to our humble village. Never before have we been so honored." Meanwhile the turbaned servants prepare refreshments for us. A bowl of buttermilk, with an island of snow floating in it, is brought to us. An elder son holds the bowl of solid wood, while we sip the iced liquid from a carved ladle, used by both host and guest, and indeed by all who are thirsty.

While my husband and our host converse, I have time to notice the servants who stand round us. Tall, handsome, swarthy men, with large black mustaches or pointed beards, are grouped about us. Each wears a curved dagger, stuck in the folds of his gayly colored cumberbund. Each wears a cap of bright embroidery, round which is wrapped his shaggy turban, giving him a fierce, warlike look. They wear brightly colored waistcoats, and long many-hued coats, which touch the ground.

These men would not believe me if I told them that in great cities trains run underground, that ships bearing thousands of people upon them sail the seas. Their world consists of a mountainous land, scorched in the summer, snow-bound in the winter. Their life is a fight for food, for the protection of their possessions and the working of their land. Their pleasure is in their children or their sport. They spend much time with their children, whom they teach to ride and to shoot, even before they can talk. Their excitement lies in tribal differences, in defending their homes from raiders and tribal enemies from whom there is always danger. Ships, cinemas, railways, airplanes, wireless—what are these to people of the mountains, to whose land there is no access save by several days' march on horseback from an already inaccessible part of Persia?

Now, the eldest son of the Shaikh is bringing us little cups of a strong sweet beverage, courtesy demanding that the Shaikh shall not let a mere servant perform this ceremonial. Here comes a line of servants, bearing on their heads great copper trays, piled with food, sufficient for the whole village it seems. The piles of rice and dishes of savory meats are set down beside us. We are provided with spoons, in case our civilized habits should have distorted our minds to a strange dislike of using our fingers. Soon a trusted servant brings a silver ewer and basin, and pours water over our outstretched right hands; only when this is done, and when we begin our meal, will the Shaikh sit down with his sons round his own copper tray.

No one understands English. My husband and I can talk to each other, observing the quaint courtesies and customs of medieval days, strangely apparent before our eyes. We are stared at all the time by a hundred curious eyes, while a group of the Shaikh's servants watch our slightest need.

The meal over, we wash again in the warm water, poured from the delicately engraved ewer of Persian workmanship which has so delighted my eye.

The sun beats down on the hills around us, the golden world seems tranquil under the glamorous heat of noon. Our host and my husband converse lazily. The beautiful Persian sentences float idly across to me, as I watch the servants and stragglers moving off to their midday meals, and listen sleepily to the gentle hum of conversation which I can only partially understand.

The Shaikh, without explanation, retires to his prayers. The ripple of the fountain becomes more distant. I doze, in a sun-soaked world.

Our horses are waiting. The Shaikh has returned; he is entreating us to stay. He laments our short visit, but our ride is long and our camp must be reached before dusk. The old man bows his head. Have we all that we need? His sons will go with us; servants will carry grapes for our refreshment.

"Peace be on you," says the Shaikh; "God keep you."

"And on you be peace," we murmur as we mount our rested ponies and ride away over the hills.

M. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Reproduced by Courtesy of the North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester, Massachusetts

March Winds: From a Painting by Aldro T. Hibbard

INTO his canvas, "March Winds," Aldro T. Hibbard has packed so many elements as to make the picture almost exciting. Its most important feature, however, is the feeling of nature's activity. The sky is filled with swiftly moving clouds, always accompanied by strong winds, which are lashing the leafbuds to faster swelling and bathing the trees with a faint green. The last patches of snow, heavy with moisture, are quickly disappearing. The little stream, only faintly discernible in the reproduction, is freed from ice and, fed by the melting snow, races through the meadows. Then, too, the color is full of life.

Purple cloud-shadows rest for the moment on the mountains, but will soon chase each other over the lowlands. The rich blue-green of the cypresses balances the deep violet of the mountains. Tawny fields add contrast. Captivated by all that is going on in this picture, one finds himself wandering about, traveling over the fields, past the lowlands and then by way of the patches of snow, or else by the road, to the mountains. One lingers at the horses, halts to admire the luminous clouds, and then begins a descent into the village with its curved bridge and church steeple. The small scale of the town adds size and grandeur to the surrounding country.

Aldro T. Hibbard secured his material for this picture near Bondville, a tiny village in Vermont. However, it is not a replica of any one place, for it was composed from many sketches and formulated in the artist's imagination. Probably this is the reason why it is one of the artist's outstanding pictures. Although Mr. Hibbard usually produces rapidly, he "rested" this canvas over a second season and then, being sure of what he wished to do, he finished it quickly with an unlabored brush.

In the 1931 exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association, at Gloucester, Massachusetts, the prizes were awarded by vote of the artist's members. This picture was so highly esteemed by his colleagues that they not only awarded it the prize for the best picture in the exhibition, but they also declared it worthy of a second prize,—the landscape prize.

Certain Giant Toys

The twelve o'clock hooter sounded. The first shift ceased work and crawled into favorite corners to unpack meat sandwiches and cheese. Empty wheelbarrows were in great demand, making remarkably comfortable armchairs.

Bill always happened to be busily employed close beside a wheelbarrow as the clock approached the midday hour, and, having filled his mouth with a sandwich as thick as it was long, would sink into the commodious wooden depths and resign himself to a good half-hour of peaceful reflection.

Across the vacant piece of ground rose a gigantic skeleton, heading up toward the sky, a structure of gray ironwork indicating the outline of the building to be. It seemed to rise without moving. Viewed from the wheelbarrow, it gave the impression of being stationary. It was only after watching it carefully for a time that something was seen to sway and swing and lift into place with strange determination; or else little things were noticed, creeping about, crawling like insects up to giddy heights, working their way, straddlewise, across the horizontal girders, building, so it seemed, in silence.

Bill stretched his legs and contentedly munched. It pleased him to look at that mighty thing, the first real piece of constructive work he had ever taken part in. It gave him intense pleasure to know that his hands were helping to put it up; that, because he understood "something of the laws of architecture," as the foreman expressed it, he had been made responsible for a certain part of the task.

The sun had found a thin inch of cloud and was tickling his nose. He pulled his cap forward and yawned. He began to wonder how it was that he understood "something of the laws of architecture." He had never been taught architecture at school. As a small boy, he had shared a Mecano set with a cousin; so perhaps it had all begun then. He remembered the day when Charlie had come running down the road with the new cardboard box under his arm. He remembered how they had sat on the floor together in the parlor and had taken out the separate parts bit by bit. He could still feel the almost overpowering thrill when the thing began to grow, slowly, silently, just as the great building in front of him was growing. They had felt themselves giants, as they stepped over the structure they had made. But they had always been giants in those days.

His thoughts traveled slowly among the favorite old toys. He had possessed a van, a little painted thing with a tiny tin driver sitting upright on the box, so thin that you had to view him sideways in order to see him at all. He used to pull it about by a string and, as the wheels turned, the two horses pranced up and down. He and Charlie used to fill the van with chestnuts and take them to their shop; yes, he remembered the shop quite well—a little one-roomed affair that stood a foot high and possessed a shopkeeper with red cheeks and a white apron, a pair of scales (very much out of proportion with the rest of the things), a sack of flour, and a till. The money was nothing more than silver sweets, picked off the tops of chocolates, and ten sweets bought a chestnut.

Then there was the train. It was made of wood and was very strong. Sometimes he put a sailor doll in the space behind the driver, but it never looked quite right because it was too large and leaned over backward. Still, the train was a great favorite. They used to make a tunnel for it and draw it carefully through, and whistle when it went in and when it came out again. It always seemed to be a big train, when it emerged from the tunnel.

And there was the steamer, too, that sank in the mill pond. It was a pity about that steamer because it was a good one. It had been called the "Snowdrop"—fancy remembering that!

"Let's build a warehouse." He was picking the right sized nuts and bolts from the little partition in the cardboard box, and Charlie was kneeling on the carpet fixing the girders together. He could see it still, that lovely bit of mechanism; he could see the way it rose up straight and true, each tiny part fitting in so perfectly with the rest.

He opened his eyes and looked through the sunlight to the skeleton warehouse, standing against the sky. At that identical moment Charlie walked across the piece of rough ground. "Come on!" he said. "Time's up."

Bill stretched himself, gave a mighty yawn, and pushed his cap back on his head.

"Playing, that's what we're doing," he said to himself. "Just a lot of tiny people, playing with giant toys." Then he followed Charlie into the vast shadows of the building.

ARNOLD J. PINK.

A Musician From Maine

America has produced many native-born composers during its more than one hundred and fifty years of independence, but none who has brought more glory to his country, or to his native state, than John Knowles Paine. . . .

When one can produce an oratorio of such overpowering beauty that the performance of it is pronounced by critics of national repute as being "the outstanding musical event in America for the season"; or, when the unchallenged statement is made that "no American, hitherto, has shown either the genius or the culture requisite for writing music in the grand style," is he not one worthy of a place in the major histories of his native state? . . .

In 1861 he was organist in the West Church of Boston, but in 1862 he resigned to take the position as director of music at Harvard, an opportunity which, at first, meant simply that he had become college organist and chapel master. He then began preparation for the Harvard Musical Course, which, up to 1869, amounted to little more than private instruction, and gave, without remuneration, a series of lectures on the musical forms.

There was some delay in granting permission to establish a musical course in the University, and, because at first the course did not count toward a degree, so few attended the lectures that the innovation was soon abandoned and was not again resumed until 1870, when Dr. Eliot was in the presidential chair.

In this year Mr. Paine delivered twenty lectures on musical history, and in 1872 he introduced harmony and counterpoint as a part of the curriculum of the University. Mr. Paine was made assistant Professor of Music in 1873. He sustained himself so admirably, and by his efforts demonstrated the value of music as a form of art so successfully, that in 1875 the chair of full professorship was created for him. This is said to have been the first chair of music to be established in an American University.—GEORGE THORNTON EDWARDS, in "Music and Musicians of Maine."

"The City Has No Song"

They say the city has no song—
that only trees and flowers sing;
or rivers, lakes, and swaying seas
are rhythmic in their rendering.

The city's voice! A jangling noise
like broken bells and ill-tuned brass:
Yet in a city—near its heart—
I find a plot of singing grass.

And in a store where bargains shout,
and counters groan with merchandise,
a heart vibrates in harmony
with echoes out of Paradise:

While on the street a whistling boy—
(oblivious of the milling throng)—
who knows no word for daily good,
finds his expression in a song.

The city hides a hundred drums,
and holds a thousand tangled strings,
on which to beat a martial rhythm
and pluck a melody with wings.

Der Hoffnungsanker

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

WER schon an Bord eines Schiffes war, als der Anker gelichtet wurde, wird sich des großen Sicherheitsgefühls erinnern, das ihn erfüllte, als das gewaltige Eisen über Bord glitt und in die Tiefe sank. Mochte die See auch noch so stürmisch sein, man war sicher, daß der Anker durch die hochgehenden Wogen ungehindert auf den Grund sinken und das Schiff festhalten würde.

Die Menschen bedürfen eines Ankers auf dem Meer des menschlichen Lebens. Verbrechen, Unheil, Krankheit und schlechter Geschäftsgang mögen das Schiff sterblicher Erfahrung anscheinend umherschleudern. Andererseits erwacht die Welt wie nie zuvor zu den Forderungen der geistigen Wahrheit. Mit prophetischem Blick schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 96 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Schon heute wird diese materielle Welt zum Kampfplatz widerstreitender Gewalten. Auf der einen Seite wird Disharmonie und Schrecken sein, auf der andern Wissenschaft und Friede".

Wenn die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft deren Lehren genau und gehorsam befolgen und die Regeln beweisen, stellen sie sich sowohl auf die Seite des Friedens als auch auf diejenige der Wissenschaft. Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt von dem feststehenden Prinzip regierte angemessene Regeln, die sich auf jede menschliche Aufgabe und Erfahrung anwenden lassen. Deren scheinbares Versagen bei ihrer Anwendung ist kein Fehler des göttlichen Prinzips, auch kein Fehler der Wissenschaft, die das Prinzip erklärt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart Gott als die einzige Quelle alles Lebens, aller Gesundheit und aller Eintracht. Sie zeigt den Menschen als den vollen und vollkommenen Ausdruck des Wesens Gottes. Alle Intelligenz, alle Ursache und alles Gesetz geht von dem Geist, von Gott aus. Der Mensch ist Gottes Ausdruck oder Widerspiegelung. Verankert diese Wahrheit den Menschen nicht in dem göttlichen Gemüt, in dem allmächtigen Geist? Er bleibt in dem unwandelbaren Gesetz des Guten, in der Einmütigkeit der ewigen Liebe.

Gerade wie der ausgeworfene Anker in der ruhigen Tiefe des Meeres unterhalb des offensichtlichen Brandens festen Halt findet, so hält diese hoffnungeinflößende Wahrheit das menschliche Bewußtsein fest an den Beweis, daß der Mensch als Gottes Ebenbild geistig und vollkommen ist. Ist das Denken so verankert, so ist man des Schutzes des göttlichen Gesetzes sicher. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 41) lesen wir: „Gleich unserm Meister müssen auch wir uns vom materiellen Sinn zu dem geistigen Sinn des Seins begeben".

Ein prächtiges Gemälde zeigt, wie Christus Jesus den Sturm stillt. Der Künstler stellt ihn im Bug eines fast untergegangenen Schiffes stehend dar und die Jünger ihm gegenüber. Mächtige Wogen gefährden das Schiff. Der Sturm hat das Segel zerrissen und den Mast gebrochen. Die schreckenerfüllten Gesichter und hilfesuchenden Gestalten der Jünger stehen in scharfem Gegensatz zu der Gestalt Jesu, der mit erhobenen Händen und nach oben gewandtem Gesicht über den Sturm, die Furcht, die Gefahr hinwegschaut, als spräche er: „Schweig und verstumme". Sein Blick ist, wie das Bild andeutet, in dem Gemüt, nicht in der Materie verankert; sein Denken ist zweifellos in das Allerheiligste des Geistes jenseits des Augenscheins des materiellen Sinnes eingedrungen, wo Zwietracht unbekannt ist. Beim Betrachten dieser lebendigen Darstellung von Hoffnung, Macht und Herrschaft dürfen wir uns wohl fragen: An welchem Ende des Schiffes stehen wir? In dem von Wogen überfluteten und von Unheil bedrohten Teile oder bei dem Christus, der Wahrheit, hoch über der wütenden See?

Beim Freimachen des Denkens vom Materiellen, vom Sinnlichen und vom Unwirklichen müssen wir wohl den in uns hochgehenden Wogen falscher Annahme entgegentreten; aber das Denken muß sich zu neuen Anschauungen der göttlichen Güte erheben und mit neuer Hoffnung auf geistige Vollendung vorwärts dringen. Vertrauen in die ewige Wahrheit des Seins ist der starke Anker, der bei dem Branden menschlicher Leidenschaften und Kämpfe nicht weicht; denn er ist in dem Geist, nicht in der Materie verankert.

Der geistige Gesichtspunkt, von dem aus man den Menschen in seinem wahren Wesen als Kind Gottes sieht, läßt uns auch die Unwirklichkeit der Vorgänge der materiellen Annahme erkennen. Das wahre Leben des Menschen ist nicht eine Reihe gewagter Erlebnisse oder enttäuschter Hoffnungen; es ist das ruhige und unerschütterliche Widerspiegeln des göttlichen Gemüts. Indem wir dies wissen und des Menschen Herrschaft beweisen, können wir verstehen, daß Schrecken, Zwietracht und Krankheit nicht zum wirklichen Menschen gehören, sondern die beständig wechselnden Erscheinungen falscher Annahme sind.

Mrs. Eddy hat den Sterblichen mit ihrer Entdeckung des göttlichen Gesetzes des Lebens neue Hoffnung, heiligere Bestrebungen und größeres Vertrauen in das Gute und in die Vollendung rechten menschlichen Bemühens gegeben. In unwandelbarer Eintracht, über die Wogen der Not erhaben, bleibt der wirkliche Mensch das Gleichnis seines Schöpfers und widerspiegelt den Reichtum des Friedens, der Kraft und der Liebe, die sein göttlich rechtmäßiges Erbe sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Golden Day

Bumblebee, gather the last drops of sweetness
From these last golden-cupped flowers.
Katydid, stridulate rhythmically, busily,
During these brief sunny hours.

Squirrel, gather acorns and store them up thriftily;
Bury a generous store.
Horned toad, sun yourself there on the gravel path,
Lest sunny days be no more.

Mocking-bird, pour out your gay imitations
Of cardinal, thrasher, and wren;
When the frost drives you south for the long winter,
We shall have no concerts then.

Let me sit motionless here in the still sunshine,
Taking my counsel of squirrel and bee,
Storing my memory full of this moment
Against coming winter's severity.

—ALTHEA BASS, in "Now That the Hawthorne Blossoms."

The Anchor of Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who has been on shipboard when an anchor was cast may recall the great sense of security he felt as the huge iron slid overboard and found lodgment in the depths. No matter how angry the sea, it was an assured fact that the anchor would sink to its resting place, unhindered by the mounting billows, and that it would serve to hold the vessel.

Mankind has need of an anchor on the sea of human experience. Crime, disaster, disease, and depression may seem to rock the ship of mortal experience. On the other hand, the world is awaking to the demands of spiritual Truth as never before. With prophetic vision, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 96 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace."

If students of Christian Science are following its teachings closely and obediently, and are demonstrating its rules, they are taking the side of peace as well as Science. Christian Science gives adequate rules, governed by fixed Principle, which are applicable to every human problem and experience. A seeming failure in application is no fault of divine Principle, nor of the Science which explains it.

Christian Science reveals God as the one source of all life, health, and harmony. It shows man as the full and perfect expression of God's being. All intelligence, cause, and law emanate from Spirit, God. Man is God's expression or reflection. Does not this truth anchor man in the divine Mind, in omnipotent Spirit? He is held in the immutable law of good, in the harmony of eternal Love.

Even as the anchor cast beneath the apparent turbulence of the sea finds lodgment and anchorage in the quiet depths, so this hope-inspiring truth holds human consciousness firmly to the demonstration of man as God's likeness, spiritual, perfect. As thought is thus anchored, one is assured of the protection of divine law. In Science and Health (p. 41) we read, "Like our Master, we must depart from material sense into the spiritual sense of being."

The Lanterns of St. Eulalie

In the October afternoon
Orange and purple and maroon,

Goes quiet Autumn, lamp in hand,
About the apple-colored land,

To light in every apple-tree
The Lanterns of St. Eulalie.

They glimmer in the orchard shade
Like fiery opals set in jade,—

Crimson and russet and raw gold,
Yellow and green and scarlet old.

And O when I am far away
By foaming reef or azure bay,

In crowded street or hot lagoon,
Or under the strange austral moon,—

When the homesickness comes to me
For the great marshes by the sea,

The running dikes, the brimming tide,
And the dark firs on Fundy side,

In dream once more I shall behold
Like signal lights, those globes of gold

Hung out in every apple-tree—
The Lanterns of St. Eulalie.

—BLISS CARMAN, in "Ballads and Lyrics."

Sea Tempo

The harbor was set to a slower tempo than the city. The ships lay by the docks, quietly; the current flowed almost imperceptibly, though the surface of the water dimpled and shone, danced and glinted. A great steamer moved up the channel, pushed by a tug—stately motion on stately water. One fell into tune with the motion of it, as if here the natural rhythm of things was near enough to the surface to be perceived, caught, and mastered. At the end of the jetty, the waves lapped the rocks in the same tempo; never any sense of hurry, nor delay, but a natural lift and lap, and a receding. A motorboat hurried out to a battleship and kicked up its heels in a whirl of white water, until only the gleaming spray shone back. A quicker rhythm that was, cutting into the andante of the general theme.

The fishing schooners drifted in, each with an upturned dory on the after deck above a tangle of brown fish nets. They came singly, in a long line, their motion giving them beauty; they came from the deep, from beyond the lighthouse, and passed on up the channel to their berths. They kept the same rhythm of motion, like notes in a composition of wave, air and wind. The lighthouse at the far end of the breakwater lifted its round tower, as if to mark the passing of each vessel, to accentuate the tempo of each one's due appearing. Even the ferry fell into the same recurring time beat, as it crossed the channel not too fast; the two-man crew cast off and made fast again, in an easy, capable way. Sailors move in time, always making things fast or setting them loose, as they fall into rhythm with water, wind and wave. So men take advantage of currents and tides. They catch the tempo, and keep it. One cannot forget the little waves lapping on a rocky doorstep, nor the brown fishing boats, beautified because of their motion.

A beautiful painting portrays Christ Jesus stilling the tempest. The artist pictures him as standing in the bow of an almost submerged boat, the disciples being opposite him. Huge waves imperil the ship, the wind having torn the sail and shattered the mast. The terror-stricken faces and imploring postures of the disciples are in sharp contrast to the figure of Jesus, who, standing with uplifted hands and with face upturned, looks beyond the storm, the fear, the danger, as if he were speaking the words, "Peace, be still." His gaze, as the picture would indicate, is anchored in Mind rather than in matter; beyond the evidence of material sense, his thought has doubtless entered the Shekinah of Spirit, where discord is unknown. As one looks at this vivid picture depicting hope, power, and dominion, he may well ask himself: In which end of the boat am I standing? In the part submerged by the waves and threatened with disaster, or with the Christ, Truth, quite above the angry sea?

In the process of liberating thought from the material, the sensual, the unreal, we may have to face the waves of false belief as they seem to surge inward; but thought must press upward to new views of divine goodness, and with new hope of spiritual achievement. Trust in the eternal verity of being is the strong anchor which yields not to the surge of human passions and strife, for it is anchored in Spirit, not in matter.

The spiritual viewpoint which reveals man in his true nature as God's child shows also the unreality of the processes of material belief. Man's true life is not a series of hazardous experiences or disappointed hopes; it is a calm and steadfast reflecting of the divine Mind. Knowing this and proving man's dominion, we can see that dismay, discord, disease, belong not to the real man; they are the ever changing phenomena of false belief.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the divine law of Life has given to mortals new hope, holier aspirations, greater confidence in good as well as in the achievement of right human endeavor. In changeless harmony, above the waves of distress, the real man is securely held in the likeness of his Maker, reflecting abundantly the peace, power, and love which he inherits by divine right.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ATHLETICS TIE SERIES AGAIN

Take Sixth Game From Cardinals, 8 to 1—Grove Pitches

WORLD SERIES BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
St. Louis	3	3	15	20	.500
Philadelphia	3	3	20	15	.500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10—For the first time in five years the annual World Series to decide the baseball championship between the National and American Leagues has gone into a seventh game. When the Athletics, the Philadelphia American League team, defeated the St. Louis Cardinals here yesterday afternoon by the one-sided score of 8 to 1, they tied up the battles at three games each and the title will go to the team taking the final game today.

If the Cardinals put up another such struggle as they did yesterday when, had they won the series would have been over, the Philadelphians will capture their third successive championship easily enough. For the Cardinals simply did everything wrong from start to finish. They made glaring errors, played generally like schoolboys and never had a chance to do anything with the pitching of Bob Grove, the left-handed box star relied upon by Manager Connie Mack to even the series.

Against Grove, Manager "Gabby" Street, pilot of the Cardinals, displayed most of his pitching staff with the exception of his two best men, Burleigh Grimes and Bill Hallahan. In succession he sent in Paul Derringer, Sylvester Johnson, James Lindsey and Flint Rhem. Also he used an extra catcher and a pair of emergency batsmen, but Grove stood up like the Rock of Gibraltar and only one Cardinal player, D'Arcy Flowers, the third baseman, managed to cross the plate.

Martin Fails to Shine

Next to the adamant Mr. Grove, the local enthusiasts among the 39,401 persons who paid $167,777 to see yesterday's game, blamed the Cardinals' downfall upon the failure of their popular hero, John "Pepper" Martin. It was a very mild brand of pepper which Mr. Martin displayed. He failed to get a single hit during the entire afternoon, and only succeeded in reaching first base once. That one time was by way of being a favor, for Grove gave the youngster a base on balls in the ninth inning. Martin never moved any further than the initial bag.

Derringer, the first-year pitcher who was overcome by stage fright in the opening game of the series here last week, had the same sort of an attack yesterday afternoon, and presented the Athletics with enough runs to win several ball games before he was taken from the box in the fifth inning.

Up to that time, young Derringer had done very nicely, but in the fifth an error by Flowers allowed Jimmy Foxx, the first visitor at the bat, to reach first base. This play simply unnerved the pitcher and after Bing Miller had sacrificed Foxx to second, Derringer gave four bases on balls, which, mixed in with a strikeout and two hits, allowed the Philadelphians to tally four times. After that Sylvester Johnson went in to pitch and retired the Athletics without any more runs.

In the sixth inning, Johnson was taken out to allow Blades to bat in his place and although the pinch hitter played no part in what followed, the Cardinals got their lone run of the afternoon. James Lindsey took Johnson's place in the box in the seventh inning and was greeted with a single by Max Bishop, the first man to face him. Then a sacrifice and an out seemed to spell success for the newcomer, but two singles in succession, a batter hit by a pitched ball, a base on balls, with the bases full, and a fly dropped in the outfield by Charles Hafey, spelled four more runs for the American Leaguers.

Must Face Earnshaw

There were no more runs after that, but no more were needed. Therefore, the Cardinals, who had been counting the World Series as safely won up to the time the game started, had to prepare to try it all over again this afternoon with the certainty that they would have to face George Earnshaw, the Athletics' pitcher who had allowed them only four runs in the 42 innings which he has pitched against them in the last two years.

The day, except from a rabid Cardinal viewpoint, was an ideal one, with the sun shining brightly, the air crisp and the playing field in perfect condition.

There were splashes of red everywhere—hats, neckties, sweaters and lapel ribbons. As at other games, there were many in the crowd who wore bright sweaters, the letters and monograms of high schools and college athletes.

Martin, up to that time the outstanding star of the series, arrived at the park at about 11:45, after most of the Cardinals were already in the clubhouse. He was met at the gate by 50 or 75 fans who had awaited his arrival. Beyond slapping him on the back and wringing his hand, they made no exhibition. Autograph seekers' requests he declined with a depreciatory smile, saying: "I'm sorry, but I'm late now." His pockets were stuffed with unopened telegrams, and he was without his two-gallon western hat. And Martin's failure to live up to his reputation yesterday afternoon has not hurt his drawing power.

He begins a vaudeville engagement at a local theater tonight and next week will move on to Chicago with other engagements to follow at a reported salary of $3500 a week. But the baseball fans, right now, are demanding outdoor entertainment and looked for Martin to furnish a lot of it this afternoon. The score:

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	4	2	1	1	4	4	0
Haas, cf	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Cochrane, c	5	0	1	1	6	0	1
Simmons, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	2	2	2	7	0	0
Miller, rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Dykes, 3b	3	1	0	1	1	2	0
Williams, ss	4	1	2	3	1	3	0
Grove, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	8	8	9	27	7	1

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Flowers, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	2	1
Roettger, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Martin, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hafey, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Bottomley, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Wilson, c	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Mancuso, c	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gelbert, ss	3	0	1	1	3	5	0
Derringer, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindsey, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhem, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Blades	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Collins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	29	12	2

*Batted for Johnson in sixth. †Batted for Lindsey in ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in—Williams 3, Cochrane, Frisch, Simmons. Two-base hits—Williams, Flowers. Sacrifice hits—Derringer, Miller, Haas. Double plays—Bishop to Williams to Foxx; Frisch to Gelbert to Bottomley. Left on bases—Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 4. First base on balls—Off Grove 1 (Martin), off Derringer 4 (Dkyes, Bishop, Haas, Simmons), off Lindsey 2 (Dkyes, Haas). Struck out—By Grove 6 (Roettger 2, Blades, Hafey, Gelbert, Frisch), by Derringer 4 (Bishop, Grove 2, Haas), by Johnson 2 (Miller, Grove). Hits—Off Derringer, 3 in 4⅔ innings; off Johnson, 1 in 1⅓ inning; off Lindsey, 3 in 2 innings; off Rhem, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By Lindsey (Miller). Wild pitch—Derringer. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Nallin. (A. L.), plate; Stark (N. L.), first; McGowan (A. L.), second; Klem (N. L.), third base. Time—1h. 57m.

Hockey League To Start Play Nov. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 10—London and Buffalo, starting the 1931-32 International Hockey League season under new managements, have been assigned first games, according to the official schedule issued by President Charles S. King of Windsor, for publication today.

Cleveland Indians appear at London on Nov. 11, while Detroit Olympics appear at Buffalo on the same date. These two games are the only ones booked for the opening night, which incidentally is several days ahead of the 1930-31 opening.

Syracuse Stars will make their début against the Yellow Jackets at Pittsburgh Nov. 12. Syracuse will open at home Nov. 14 against Buffalo and Pittsburgh will visit Cleveland the same night. Windsor Bulldogs, league champions, will cross the Detroit River to usher in the season with Detroit Olympics Nov. 15 and will play before a home crowd for the first time on Nov. 17 with Cleveland Indians as guests.

The schedule calls for a total of 168 games, 24 at home and 24 away for each club, with the season closing March 25. Playoff arrangements for the 1931-32 campaign have not been decided definitely, although the likelihood is that the same round-robin tournament system, introduced last spring, will be in vogue again.

At a recent meeting of league officials it was decided to reduce all players' salaries for the coming season. The exact amount of the reduction of salary limits per team has been left to President King.

BUSH RESIGNS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Donie Bush, manager of the Chicago White Sox for the last two years, yesterday submitted his resignation and it was accepted. Except for the announcement that his resignation had been accepted, neither Bush nor Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago American League baseball club, would comment. Bush came to the White Sox on a two-year contract at the end of the 1929 season, which he had spent with the Pittsburgh Pirates. None of the White Sox officials would take about Bush's successor, although it was believed that Urban "Red" Faber, veteran White Sox pitching star, might be given a chance.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 75

WAITE C. HOYT

Philadelphia Athletics, American League

First played professional baseball with the Mt. Carmel club of the Pennsylvania State League in 1916. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899. Five feet 11¼ inches in height and weighs about 186 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. Played independent ball with the Baltimore Dry Docks team in 1919 before going with Boston. His record:

	Position	Games	Won	Lost
1916—Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania State League	P	6	5	1
1916—Hartford-Lynn, Eastern League	P	11	4	5
1917—Memphis, Southern Association	P	17	3	8
1917—Montreal, International League	P	32	7	17
1918—Nashville, Southern Association	P	15	5	10
1918—New York, National League	P	1	0	0
1918—Newark, International League	P	5	2	3
1919—Boston, American League	P	13	4	6
1920—Boston, American League	P	22	6	6
1921—New York, American League	P	44	19	13
1922—New York, American League	P	37	19	12
1923—New York, American League	P	37	17	9
1924—New York, American League	P	46	18	13
1925—New York, American League	P	46	11	14
1926—New York, American League	P	40	16	11
1927—New York, American League	P	30	22	7
1928—New York, American League	P	42	23	7
1929—New York, American League	P	30	10	9
*1930—New York-Detroit, American League	P	34	11	10

*Philadelphia got him from Detroit in July, 1931, on waivers.

SOPHOMORES TO DOMINATE TEAM

Enthusiasm Is Needed to Overcome Inexperience of Illinois Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 10—Enthusiasm is confidently expected to overcome the lack of experience that no doubt will be displayed by the first-string football eleven at University of Illinois in the Intercollegiate Conference title race. Last year Illinois won on three out of eight games played. The team this year will be made up largely of sophomores, many of them promising, but all of them untried and unproven. In its first game this season the Illini defeated St. Louis, 20 to 30.

"It's the best crowd we've had in three years," said Coach R. C. Zuppke in an interview here. "Most of the boys we are counting on want to play and that is a good part of the battle."

Although there are 12 lettermen on the squad, Zuppke isn't planning on using more than two or three in his starting lineups. The other players will be selected from the sophomores. If the Illini mentor can find a powerful line in his squad of 70 men, he may have a team to match any "Big Ten" eleven. Zuppke says "I've never conceded a victory to anyone." That's going to be the slogan of the 1931 Illinois football team.

More Sophomore Linemen

Good sophomore linemen appear more numerous than backfield candidates. C. F. Hyink '34, is one of the outstanding players seeking a position as tackle. S. M. Glick '34, D. A. O'Neill '34, R. O. Horn '34, S. T. Marriner '34, J. H. Kennedy '33, and Frank L. Purma '32 are other leading candidates.

Leading the contest for guard are three lettermen and two sophomores. They are S. C. Jensen '33, A. E. Bodman '33, R. E. Nusspickel '32, Samuel Gorenstein '34, and Linden Piatt '34. From sophomores must be selected one to fill the center position, with R. D. May '34, T. C. Straw '34, and W. A. Hedke '34, leading the fight.

While Zuppke has said he might use as many as 10 sophomores in the 11 positions, two lettermen head the list of ends on the Illini squad. Experience, along with ability, probably give them the edge over sophomores. B. W. Owen '33 and M. B. Swanson '33 are favorites, although T. P. Wilson '33, C. K. Bennett '33, and H. J. Steinman '32, all lettermen, have shown flashes of skill and courage under fire. I. D. Schustek '34, G. R. Bailey '34 and F. F. Frink '34 are the class of sophomore end material.

Five Lettermen Backs

In the backfield, Zuppke has five lettermen to choose from, but with probabilities that his selection will be limited to one, G. I. Berry '33, at halfback, J. C. Evans '32 and W. C. Root '32, halfbacks, A. F. Schultz '32, fullback, and D. C. Munch '32, quarterback, round out the available veteran "I" winners.

Here again, sophomores are being groomed to fill the regular positions. D. F. Cook '34, or W. P. Charle '34, appears as a likely running mate for Berry, while the quarterback duties will probably fall to R. E. Horseley '34. If "Zup" doesn't use Schults or E. R. Snavely '34 at fullback, it probably will be because he has discovered some "unknown" or changed a player's position. T. T. Carr '32, A. W. Hall '34, and R. R. Davis '34 are others contending for the honors.

This young Illini eleven will face one of the strongest schedules arranged in years for an Illinois team. It includes contests with six Western Conference foes.

Miss Ridley Wins From Mrs. Pittman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 10—Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., defeated her touring partner, Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, here yesterday in the women's singles final of the eighteenth annual fall invitation tennis tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Tennis Club, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., won the men's singles final by defeating Harry Brunie of New York in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Norris Williams 2d, Pennsylvania, and Hall gained the final round in men's doubles and will meet Brunie and Cedric A. Major. The summary:

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS TENNIS CLUB INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Harry Brunie, New York, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, England, defeated Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, England, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. Norris Williams 2d and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Harvey Y. Lake and Frank M. Goelitz, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Harry Brunie and Cedric A. Major defeated J. F. Stockton and Richard W. Seabury, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brunie defeated Miss Carruthers and Cedric A. Major, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman and Victor F. Hockmeyer defeated Miss Lucy Brainard and Harvey Y. Lake, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Florence S. LeBoutillier and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Mr. and Mrs. Roland Evans, 6—2, 6—3.

ROCHESTER TAKES MINOR LEAGUE TITLE

LITTLE WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Against	P.C.
Rochester	5	2	37	37	.625
St. Paul	3	5	37	37	.375

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—For the second consecutive year the Rochester Redwings, champions of the International League, rule minor league baseball. The Redwings retained their position on the throne yesterday when they defeated the St. Paul Saints, American Association representatives, by a 9 to 3 score for their fifth victory in eight games.

Description of the game is chiefly a tale of the brilliant pitching of Ray Starr, the right-hander who pitched three doubleheaders during the regular season and finished with 29 victories.

Starr had been batted hard in his two previous series appearances as a relief pitcher. Starting for the first time yesterday, he justified Manager Southworth's choice by limiting the heavy-hitting Saints to seven hits and striking out nine. In only one inning did the Saints get to Starr and that was in the sixth, when the Redwings were coasting along with a nine-run lead.

Although it was a sunny day, continued cool weather reduced the crowd to 1227 paid. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Rochester (I.L.)	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	1
St. Paul (A.A.)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	7	1

Batteries—Starr and Jonnard; Vanatta, Prudhomme, Murphy, Nichols and Fenner. Losing pitcher—Vanatta. Umpires—McCormick, Johnson, Carroll and Snyder. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Trial Is Won by Thebaud

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—The schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, pride of the Gloucester fleet, beat Elsie again yesterday and this old port felt better about her chances of recovering the International Fishermen's trophy now held by Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S. Thursday the Thebaud beat Elsie by the narrow margin of 2m. 27s., yesterday the margin of victory was almost eight minutes.

But this latter victory was not as convincing as the figures might seem to indicate. Elsie, 21-year-old veteran of the fishing banks, lost the use of two of her light sails—main topsail and staysail—on the final six-mile leg of the triangular 18-mile course, which was sailed directly across the wind when the canvas would have been very useful. The main topmast backstay let go and Capt. Bill Nickerson was forced to douse an important part of his canvas to protect Elsie's spars. Elsie has been loaned by her owners for the purpose of putting Thebaud and her crew in condition for the approaching title contest off Halifax, and Captain Nickerson has been instructed to exercise every care in protecting Elsie's spars and rigging.

Undoubtedly some of Thebaud's margin of victory was due to the mishap to Elsie. However, it was a much improved Thebaud that surged over the starting line yesterday morning, heeled down to her scuppers by a fresh northeasterly breeze. She took the lead at the outset and never relinquished it, except momentarily as the schooners rounded the last six-mile mark. There Elsie was briefly in the lead but she found herself in a wind flaw, her sails flapping idly, and Thebaud passed her, rounding the mark a minute and a half ahead.

Thebaud steadily drew away from Elsie on the next six-mile reach in honest boat-for-boat sailing, although both skippers experienced difficulty in finding the mark. It was later discovered that the mark was not properly placed and that the skippers had not erred in navigation When the mark, a trawl bouy with a small red flag, was sighted both schooners had overstood and jibed over for it.

Thebaud led Elsie at the 12-mile mark by nearly four minutes on the final six-mile leg, with the wind abeam. Thebaud went like a racehorse, logging about nine knots, her sails fitted better and she seemed to be much better ballasted than hitherto. Capt. Ben Pine, her veteran racing skipper, who will face Capt. Angus Walters' Bluenose on Oct. 17, has had his men working almost day and night to get her in trim, and even during yesterday's contest the Thebaud's ballast was shifted. She took aboard five additional tons of iron before going out today, and maybe as much more will go into her holds before Captain Pine is satisfied.

Captain Pine did not sail her yesterday, remaining ashore and sending Capt. John Matheson out with her in his place. Captain Matheson will be her skipper on the voyage to Halifax, sailing Monday morning, and Captain Pine will rejoin her at Halifax.

Thebaud will meet Elsie again today in the concluding race of the series. The two already won by Thebaud have been sailed in what most banks fishermen regard as light air. Although yachtsmen would not have asked more weight against their sails, the sea was nubbly yesterday and bows of both schooners were a smother of foam Thebaud stood up to the breeze better yesterday probably due to the additional ballast. The summary:

Start 11:30 a. m. Six mile mark—Thebaud 12:46:45; Elsie 12:48:15. Twelve-mile mark, Thebaud 1:44:52, Elsie 1:46:35. Eighteen-mile mark, Thebaud 2:22:15; Elsie 2:30:08. Elapsed time, Thebaud, 2h 52m. 14s.; Elsie 3h. 8s.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Swarthmore 2, Rutgers 1.
All Stars 6, Harvard 4.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Alfred 15, Rutgers 45.

President Hoover To Open Olympics

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 10

PRESIDENT HOOVER today accepted an invitation to open the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, next July.

Louis B. Mayer, a special representative of the State of California, presented the President an elaborately bound invitation to attend the great athletic event which will run from July 30 to Aug. 14.

"Mr. Mayer," the President said, "I wish you would inform the Governor of California that I accept his invitation."

In presenting this to Mr. Hoover, Mr. Mayer said the State of California would "consider it a great honor if you, Mr. President, would officially proclaim this great international athletic event open."

IDAHO EXPECTS BETTER ELEVEN

Team Should Improve Its Position in Conference Football Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—For the first time in four years, Idaho rooters wear an optimistic smile as they scan the Conference schedule which faces Coach Leo Calland and his Vandal eleven. The coach believes he has a chance this year to lead Idaho to a better position than it has occupied in the Pacific Coast Conference standing of late years. Last year he conducted a training school for ambitious sophomores in the 11 games on Idaho's schedule; this year he has about four good men for each position. He has 12 lettermen on the squad, and has lost only 3 regulars from last season's squad.

Idaho's team is rather light; but it should capitalize on its speed. Trick plays and a passing attack will be depended upon to gain ground. The squad has been stronger on offense than on defense, but Coach Calland is hoping to improve this condition as the season advances.

Idaho Loses to Oregon

Idaho traveled to Portland, Ore., to open its Conference series Oct. 3 by meeting the University of Oregon. Oregon has a heavier and a larger squad, and yet the Vandals lost by only 9 to 0. The Vandals hope to even up for the defeat it met with at the hands of Montana last year, when the Grizzlies come here Oct. 10. The Idaho rooters are confidently expecting the Vandals to win the homecoming game with Gonzaga University of Spokane, Oct. 31. Calland's sophomore cohorts last year smothered Gonzaga at Spokane. A big game for the Vandals will be the Washington State-Idaho game at Pullman, Wash., Nov. 7. The champion Cougars have lost most of their last year's first string, and the Vandals are very anxious to defeat them.

Coach Calland's machine will meet Washington at Seattle on Oct. 17 and California at Berkeley on Nov. 14. While the Vandals will again labor under the handicap of less weight and fewer reserves, the coast squads will find the Gem State eleven a stubborn lot.

Paul F. Taylor '33 of Twin Falls is holding the Vandal left end position. He weighs 178 and is more than 6 feet tall; he won his letter last year. Another veteran, Howard E. Berg '32, also of Twin Falls, is at the other end. He was captain last year and was a regular as a sophomore.

Two Husky Tackles

From the fine crop of tackles, Coach Calland has picked two husky, seasoned men for this important post in the line. William D. Bessler '32 of Klamath Falls, Ore., is at right tackle, with his 185 pounds and two years' experience to back him up. The other assignment goes to Russell C. Hall '33 of Filer, whose 190 pounds made an impregnable spot in Idaho's line last year.

With two years of varsity play to guide him, Arthur E. Spaugy '32 of Nampa fills the center position. He weighs 186 pounds and has a reputation for power and speed. Alternating with Spaugy is William H. Schutte '33 of San Diego, Calif., who won acclaim for his work against Washington State last year.

In Elmer H. Martin '32 of Fresno, Calif., Coach Calland has one of the best guards in the Conference. He weighs 185 pounds and has had two years of varsity experience. In 1929-30 he was a strong candidate for All-Coast honors. The other guard position is being manned by Max A. Eiden '33 of Boise, alternating with Hugh Sproat Jr. '32, also of Boise. Sproat weighs 200 pounds and has had two years of work on the varsity, but Eiden is faster.

The Idaho backfield is well supplied with capable men who can relieve one another without weakening the combination. The quarterback position will be shared by three good men of almost equal ability. Emmert E. Davis '33 of Buhl is first choice, with George G. Wilson '33 of Moscow, another letterman, who established a national record last year with a 105-yard run from a fake punt formation, and Willis M. Smith '34 of Boise, weighing only 150 pounds, but an excellent worker on the freshman squad last year, as two fine candidates for the place.

Experienced Halfbacks

At halfback is the experienced Marius P. Hanford '33 of Los Angeles; but he is alternating with Melvin E. Sackett '33 of Twin Falls, who has shown real ability at backing up the line. At right halfback is John Norby '34 of Rupert. Although he is only a sophomore, he has shown unusual promise. He weighs 195 pounds and has considerable speed.

Two lettermen will take turns at fullback. Fred W. Wilkie '32 of Idaho Falls has had two years of varsity work, and Hubert L. Tyrrell '33 of Moscow earned his letter last year. Other men on the varsity squad are:

Ends—Myrthan K. Beckstead '33 of Whitney, Patrick S. Callahan '33 of Bonners Ferry, La Verne J. Randall '34 of Moscow, and Orriville L. Schmitz '34 of Lewiston.

Tackles—William S. Brailsford '34 of Twin Falls, and Lloyd Sullivan '33 of Twin Falls.

Guard—Oliver T. Davis '34 of Boise.

Center—Francis J. Gravens '32 of Rupert.

Quarterback—Ross A. Bennett '33 of Prosser, Wash.

Halfbacks—William P. Pelton '34 of Glendale, Calif., Genio J. Plastino '33 of Camas, and Harvey E. Walker '34 of Scraton, Penna.

A captain is being appointed by the coach before each game, and an honorary captain will be elected at the end of the season.

NO ENTRY FROM ARGENTINA

By the Associated Press

PARIS, Oct. 10—Only three South American countries have filed entries for Davis Cup tennis play in that zone next year. They are Brazil, Chile and Paraguay. Under Davis Cup rules the entries were closed Sept. 30. Unless a special ruling is made Argentina, which won the South American zone play last summer, but fell before the United States in the North American interzone finals, will not be eligible to play in its own zone. The South American zone was formed for the first time last year. Previously these countries played in the European zone.

SPORTS BRITISH

THE SPORTING "MINORITIES"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A CASUAL visitor to Britain during the winter months might almost be excused for going away with the impression that the only athletic pastimes practiced by the natives in this period are Association and Rugby football. That is because so little limelight falls, by comparison, upon what we may perhaps term, entirely without disrespect, the "Sporting Minorities." Under this heading come the devotees of almost every winter game, with the exception of football. Soccer, as the newspapers clearly indicate, is "the" interest of Britain's masses. Hundreds of thousands of "fans" make weekly pilgrimages to the grounds of scores of professional clubs, thousands more line up to watch the star amateurs (a declining number) play in league, cup, or friendly games, and thousands of the humblest type of enthusiast play with great earnestness, in public parks, before three supporters, a nursemaid and a stray dog. Soccer, by the number of its players and admirers, can therefore be written at the top of the "major" winter sports in Britain, as, indeed, in nearly all other European countries.

Rugby football makes its appeal through different channels. It originated and prospered in the public schools (which, of course, are the very reverse of public, in actual fact), among people who could afford to play as amateurs after they left school, and the strongest feature of the game, understandably, is its insistence, so far as the Rugby Union is concerned, upon rigid amateurism. In the nineties of the last century, the fine qualities of the game had attracted a number of distinguished players from other social strata who could not afford to play as amateurs, and the inevitable problem arose. The soccer authorities, when they were confronted with a similar delicate matter, embraced professionalism, ruled it with a rod of iron and, in time, turned it into one of the greatest entertainment organizations ever known; but the Rugby folk took the opposite course. They put the bar up relentlessly against every form of payment for playing services, with the result that the professional element broke away, to found the Northern Union, now known as the Rugby League.

Professional Rugger Popular

In the north of England, the only area where paid players operate under the handling code in Britain, professional Rugger is exceedingly popular. The rules of the game have been altered to enhance its spectacular appeal, and the interest of the league competition is supplemented by tournaments for county cups and so forth. But, compared with the Rugby Union game, the Rugby League variety is inconspicuous in the national press, and, therefore, must come under our "Minority" heading, because of its localized appeal.

The Rugby Union game, however, is registered as a major sport on the gauge of public interest, and the reason for this is that, indirectly, it has derived great impetus from the rise of professional soccer—or, rather, the decline of amateur soccer. As the entertainment side of the dribbling code became accentuated, the amateur side became overshadowed and, when that happened, there became discernible a tendency among the schools to give their attention to the Rugby game. One by one, schools, public and otherwise, turned over to Rugger, and, within the space of a few years—since the war—a new public was created for a sport that was previously understood but slightly. Clubs sprang up everywhere, and the qualities of the game (with its insistence upon "play for play's sake") drew publicity that grew with the fresh enthusiasm it created, until nowadays an international game at Twickenham is a front-page "splash," carried inside under streamer headlines.

Although statistics on which to base accurate comparison are lacking, it is probably correct to put field hockey players well at the top of the "Sporting Minorities." International matches and the Oxford-Cambridge clash, it is true, draw biggish crowds of players and past players; but the great British public, as a whole, is unmoved. Hockey enthusiasts pride themselves upon the complete purity of amateurism in their game, which is even freer than is Rugger from such tangible souvenirs of victory as cups and shields. But, one might argue, it is easy to maintain complete amateurism when the financial side of a game is undeveloped—in other words, before the crowd has to be considered. Field hockey, as a game to be played, is exceedingly popular—probably as popular as soccer. Many, if not most, large schools play it for a term, at least, during the winter months, clubs abound on every hand, and the game is played keenly in the fighting services. Also, it is far and away the most popular field game played by women and girls.

Next to hockey players, the largest body of winter sportsmen who would be brought under our "Minority" heading are the cross-country runners. They are to be seen on Saturday afternoons, plodding, in packs, over plowed fields, ditches and fences, up hill and down dale. These knights of the paper trail are a numerous body, of all ages and speeds. Some run for victory, all for the pleasure of the exercise and the good comradeship that it provides, easily and cheaply. Harrier clubs are legion, and their membership is drawn, in the main, from town workers, who can take this mode of exercise more individualistically than they could team games, such as soccer, Rugger or hockey. No longer is this strenuous activity the preserve of the mere male. Women take cross-country running seriously and decide their own national championship. But, in the wider sense, cross-country running is not news, and our casual visitor might easily fail to reckon it at its true extent.

Small Lacrosse Following

Lacrosse, the national game of Canada, has only a small following in Britain, and is among the least appreciated of the "Minority" sports. There are a national club championship, for a trophy called the Iroquois Cup, and contests for the northern and southern flags; but, for reasons which it is not easy to fathom, the game never "gets over" with the public. Even at the Oxford and Cambridge match, with varsity honor at stake, so to speak, one has noticed that the spectators have a facility for discerning humor in the game, which reveals clearly that they are unacquainted with its finer points. Lacrosse, known in the New World as a "tough" game for "he men," is best known in Britain as a game for girls' schools, and so, too, is basketball, which, indeed, is hardly played at all elsewhere, excepting, perhaps, as a routine game in gymnastic classes.

What else do Britishers do in the winter? Well, they do, of course, the things they do in the summer—lawn tennis, golf, rowing, for example—but they do them comparatively gently, as if to pay faint respect to the traces of what used to be considered the "close season"; and, indoors, they play badminton, rackets, squash, tennis (a very limited number do this), and to a less extent, they fence, box, wrestle, and—latest development—skate, and play hockey, on ice. And, let it not be forgotten, they play table tennis and billiards, the two indoor games with the largest followings.

But the casual visitor to Britain during the winter would never have his attention drawn by his newspaper to the range of all these "Minority Sports," and, while generalizing on the question of football, he might well go away without the least idea of what British sportsmen and sportswomen really do in the winter time.

Oil Wells Reopen In Oklahoma Area

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Oklahoma's flush oil-producing areas, dormant under martial law since Aug. 5, reopened today with the permission of Gov. W. H. Murray.

An order by Governor Murray provided for release of the valves on the major wells at 7 R. m. "Stripper" wells and others threatened with destruction by water were not included in his shutdown ruling of two months ago.

Oil men, bankers, merchants and the unemployed were cheered by the fact their pleas had influenced the Governor to withdraw the restrictions he had imposed in an effort to increase the price of crude oil to $1 a barrel.

Approximately 2000 workmen were called back to their jobs in the Oklahoma City field. In the greater Seminole area 150 persons returned to work and 300, who had been working part time, returned to full time.

Governor Murray said he expected oil, now quoted at 70 cents a barrel, to strengthen gradually, and if the price falls, "I can always shut down the wells again."

VINES AFTER MORE TITLES

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Oct. 10 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, United States singles champion, was well on the trail to a couple more titles yesterday after winning first-round matches in the singles and doubles of the annual invitational tennis tournament here. The University of Southern California sophomore defeated Tom Cram of Santa Barbara, 6—0, 6—3, in the singles and then teamed with Santa Barbara's own hot star, Keith K. Gledhill, United States intercollegiate champion, to defeat Cram and Bates, 6 local team, 6—1, 6—0, so the tourney went through the first round. In another first-round match, Frank Parker, Milwaukee United States junior boys' champion, defeated his senior opponent, Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—1.

College Football Results

Baker 6, Emporia 0.
Bowdoin 12, Miami 7.
Bowling Green O. Western Reserve 8.
Bradley Tech 6, Carthage 6.
Butler 34, Ball St. Teach 0.
California Aggies 12, Nevada 0.
Calif. (Pa.) Teach. 7, Fairmont Teach. 0.
Catholic U., Gallaudet 0.
Cedar Falls 13, Penn 3.
Col of Idaho 7, Puget Sound 0.
Davis & Elkins 66, Lincoln 0.
Dayton 56, Wilmington 0.
Denver 28, Mexico 6.
Detroit 20, Iowa State 0.
Drake 19, Creighton 6.
E. C. Oklahoma T. 14, Oklahoma "B" 0.
Erskine 0, Furman 0.
Evansville 19, Oakland City 6.
Geneva 7, Thiel 0.
Hastings 0, York 0.
Kalamazoo 19, Notre Dame (B) 7.
Kan. Wesleyan 51, Bethel 0.
Kenyon 7, Ashland 2.
Lebanon Valley 7, Muhlenberg 6.
Lenoir-Ryhne 7, Newberry 6.
Louisiana P. I. 38, Union 0.
Louisville 13, Transylvania 12.
Manhattan 13, Oglethorp 0.
Marquette 40, Rippon 0.
Mt. Martin's 51, Albany 0.
Muskingum 0, Mt. Union 0.
Nebraska Wes. 30, Midland 6.
N. D. State 27, St. Thomas 6.
Oklahoma A. & M. 31, Arizona 0.
Oklahoma City 6, Missouri Mines 0.
Omaha 27, Tarkio 6.
Oregon State (B) 25, Linfield 6.
Peru Teach 0, Doane 0.
Phillips 7, McPherson 0.
Pittsburgh Teach 6, Southwestern 0.
Rockhurst 6, Missouri Valley 0.
Salem (W. Va.) 13, Morris Harvey 0.
Simpson 20, Parsons 0.
St. Ambrose 7, Augustana 0.
St. Benedict's 12, Chillicothe B. C. 20.
St. Louis 28, Coe 0.
St. Martin's 51, Albany 0.
S. of Memphis 14, Millsaps 0.
St. Thomas 6, St. Francis 0.
Tennessee Teach 26, Bethel (Ky) 0.
Tenn. Wesleyan 34, Biltmore 0.
Tulsa 25, Oklahoma Baptist 0.

EDUCATIONAL

The Hush-Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham, Eng.

FROM 2 to 3 p. m. the nursery school is silent. The gay voices that chattered all morning, the little tossing heads and feet that danced up and down over the stained floor are all quiet now. On warm sunny days, dozens of small beds are camped out in the playground, for the most part in the shelter of the wall, so that a few inches of shade takes in the rows of sleepy heads, while arms and legs lie in the bright sunlight. Tunics and linen knickers of every conceivable hue make a kind of garden in the wilderness of asphalt where no flowers grow, and high walls, roof tops and chimneys that for so long brooded only over the varied activities of a harbor, now look down upon the unexpected brightness and blossomings.

On these days the nursery proper is deserted and its doors and windows are wide to the pleasant air. Occasionally a wakeful baby, having lain out his prescribed time, wanders through the sunshine into this silent empty room, and stands thoughtfully surveying the familiar place from a new aspect. In the main he has known it filled with a laughing, chattering throng, or with canvas beds, but now he sees it afresh. Who shall say what his thoughts are as he lightly fingers the apparatus on floor and shelf, touches the shining surface of table and chair, or stands musing over a bowl of marigolds. Certainly something of peace is on him, some sense of being at home, for he makes no speed to depart. To watch, unseen, while he makes his tour, absorbed, noiseless—feeling, weighing, considering—is to learn more of the gentle child-thought than we had supposed possible.

A Moving Sight

Perhaps the most moving sight of all is to see a child study a sleeper. There he stands, little hands relaxed at sides, little face tender, and who shall say with what heavenly thoughts, gazing down at the occupant of the low bed. Minutes slip by, other babies pass and repass, the teacher pushes the swing to the sound of singing, and still he stands motionless, learning alone with God his first compassion toward all helpless things, making his first reponss to the appeal of that which is defenseless.

But it is, perhaps, on dull days that the rest hour is sweetest: when tables and chairs are packed away, and the serried rows of beds sag a little under the weight of fat and drowsy babies. A few moments before these same babies were helping to set up the narrow light stretchers, fetching pink and blue blankets from the cupboard, and tucking themselves in with a will. The teacher pauses a moment here and there, lifts a coverlet, whispers an injunction, slips a beloved teddy bear into outstretched arms, and retires to her chair. The silence settles down. Outside the rain beats on the windows, the wind whistles at street corner and through the keyholes, the fog sirens call mournfully up and down the channel; but within, the firelight glances on colored blankets, on shining hair, and peaceful faces. The bowls of flowers, the blooming lily in the empty corner near the door, are not more beautiful than these children.

Details of the Picture

Daphne, flaxen-haired, lies low under her rug; Dolly, little harbor waif, come now to beauty and joy, smiles in her sleep, sighs easefully—that lovely sound. Ruth curls mouse-like beneath the pink blanket, only an ear and a round cheek visible. Margaret with a passion for exactitude lies straight and still, cover at chin and toes; Henry, at school for the first time, grasps even in sleep at the comforting solidity of the base of the rocking horse. Jimmy, round and jovial, lies with hands clasped behind his head, as if ready for the instant of waking, when he will turn slowly and delightfully, to greet the first person within his range of vision with a deep-throated "Hullo." Red-haired Thomas, who has had a "naughty" day, peeps out half-awake, a comfortable healing folding him in.

In every case, pausing at each little bed, you shall learn more of its occupant than you expected. Patty, with meek hands crossed, relaxed and peaceful, speaks the loving care of her home; Geoff, the bairn of a shiftless family, for whom warmth and comfort are still amazing things, lies more easily and with less anxious face. For this child was named shadow on the wall, raising himself cautiously to look now and then about the quiet room. At every movement his teacher glances across at him and smiles a sweet reassurance. Geoff is still a little uncertain how long this blissful experience of school will last. Drawn up to the fire guard, Nelly basks in warmth and sweetness like a timid pussy. Today she will open her eyes more trustfully than yesterday, and already lies more easily and with less anxious face. For this child was named "subnormal," and waked at first with wild crying or nervous incoherence. But love and peace are at work, bad habits are being broken, looks of trust and quietude established, and even in this short time Nelly can thread large wooden beads and place bricks within a line, and help her teacher to fold the pretty pink blanket.

Gentle Discipline

For a certain period every child must lie still, and in an incredibly short time the babe, habitually wakeful, learns the gentle discipline of this daily rest, when there is no sound save tick of clock and faint crackle of logs. Lying there, relaxed and responsive, he absorbs more than we can know from the flicker of firelight, the raindrops on the pane, the pretty head of the teacher he loves, bent over her work, the vista of silent beds, the flowers on the long low lockers, the picture of little children about the feet of Jesus. Perhaps at no other moment of the day is he more truly "learning."

Presently a gesture will release him, and he will fold his rug and stretcher bed and romp off to the dolls' house, the milk float, or the see saw. One by one the others wake and join him—the room grows hilarious—yet even through the laughter and shouting some tired mites sleep on, and between these little beds, scattered unevenly here and there, the others run and play, avoiding the sleepers with sweet carefulness, negotiating horse and cart, train and lorry about the stretchers with unbelievable skill. How fair a waking these little ones know: perhaps it is to see the absorbed face of a playmate watching them with that childish tenderness that is unlike anything else, perhaps it is to hear the lilt of some delicious nursery rhyme, or the sound of small feet dancing, perhaps for some children it is to feel the caressing hands of teacher or student as they come back reluctantly to a world all too difficult for the little hearts. Yet each day the waking is more joyous; the hush-hour not only rests small bodies, but builds up little treasuries of hope and confidence.

DOROTHY THODY.

Learning by Doing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many times we find very efficient parents bringing up an inefficient child. Possibly the very ability on the parent's part to do things quickly, to think and act quickly tends to make them impatient with the minute details necessary in child rearing and through their impatience they do the thing for the child rather than take the time to win the response from him.

It is so much easier for any mother to take the little spoon and feed the baby rather than to wait patiently for him to fumble his way through to its correct handling. But when mother takes the spoon and feeds him, is she giving him any help on the use of fork or spoon or upon his later table manners?

Children learn only by doing and by much doing. This is perhaps one of the hardest lessons for both teachers and parents to learn.

The game of dressing, of eating, of bathing, and all the rest takes any amount of time and patience. Each step of the process must be mastered before the next step begins. Some children learn to manipulate their spoon or fork or to lace their shoes in quicker time than others. Without allowing the child to dawdle his way through, the parent or teacher may give very definite directions and helps, see that the materials at hand are all in working order, then keep her hands off. Every child in this world loves to do things for himself. It rather annoys him to have mother or big brother or sister interfering with this right.

A normal child not only loves to do things for himself, but, if rightly guided, loves to do things for others. Many children, at a very young age, help mother clear off the table, dust the chairs, wipe the dishes. Each task is making him more helpful and efficient, even if it takes the mother a bit longer to complete her work. It is the same at school. No real teacher has the slightest difficulty in arousing in children a desire to want to do things. The errands in the schoolroom and school building are a joy to them. Each errand done helps the child to express himself more definitely, to handle tools more efficiently, to learn directions more accurately.

If every teacher and mother in this country went on the time-saving plan and took the easiest way of doing the thing for themselves, what a helpless, inefficient lot of children we would have! If children are to learn by doing, let us provide them with the doing plans, guiding and directing them wisely, but keeping our hands off during the doing process.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

ALL IN A BOY'S EDUCATION Ewing Galloway
These Two Have Learned Much Together

Books and animals, each have an important part in helping the child to discover his complete, full-rounded self. Many parents would never think of not having pets for their children. They consider them essential. Many progressive schools undertake not only to be hospitable to dogs, rabbits, goats, birds, etc., but to own and keep some on the school grounds in order that the children may learn many natural and wholesome lessons while being supervised in the care of them.

Why Teach Shakespeare?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

THIS word store of language, these tales of the past, this joy in poetry, this sympathetic understanding of humanity—I knew that Shakespeare had for all of us. My task then was to reveal to the class as much of his sweetness and his greatness as their youth and my own abilities would allow. This I have been trying to do and I have worked out a few definite methods of procedure.

Of course, first it is necessary to remove some of the barriers of strange language and strange customs that stand between a modern person and a sixteenth century poet. How the characters of Shakespeare spring into life once we realize that they are not speaking in "book language," but in the common daily talk of men 300 years ago. A few blackboard explanatioons of some of the contractions and verb endings used in the sixteenth century, of the meanings of perhaps a dozen unknown words, and any high school class is ready to begin reading "Julius Caesar" with a sympathetic teacher who will give an additional explanation now and then, not for the sake of pedantic correctness of text, but to keep the story moving. In the same way I try to give life to the stories by telling my pupils something of the customs, dress, houses, streets, and daily life both of Shakespeare's time and of the time in which his stories take place. Blackboard drawings, maps, pictures, all easily obtained, help in this presentation.

Having thus cleared the way, I proceed with the selected play in a manner that many teachers may disapprove of, that I myself am not always sure is the best way until I try some other and come back to it again. What I do is to tell my class the story of the play they are about to read. You say this spoils the interest for them? That is what I have thought. I tell only an act at a time, or tell up to a point of climax, reserving the rest until we have read a little. But my experience has been that such telling of the tale, interspersed with reading from the play, is the only way in which I can make the story clear to every pupil in a class.

I hope, at least, that I keep this telling of the story from killing their interest in the careful reading of the play, for I tell them that the play was written to be acted and that we shall act it. I give an account of the sixteenth century theater, and of how it functioned in the lives of our ancestors. Then we all agree that no one can act Brutus, Cæsar or Portia until he understands these characters. This desire to understand in order to act leads to reading that has a motive. I aid this process by reading with my pupils and then giving them questions that are to be answered in writing. The day following this reading the answers are put on the board and are discussed, all of which leads to an understanding of each scene. A scene so studied is then read again in class, each pupil taking the part of one character.

At least some of my pupils learn to love the poetry of Shakespeare by this process of listening to my reading, then studying under guidance and finally reading aloud themselves. Sometimes, too, they can see the white magic of Shakespeare's woodland scenes by comparing his pictures with scenes that they know. The child who loves a cool, moist bank starred with the enameled disks of wild hepaticas will be able to travel with the fairy queen to her bank where the wild thyme blows. One spring I had my sophomores in the Iowa country high school write lines of verse in imitation of "I know a bank where the wild thyme grows," using in the place of the names of English flowers the names of some of the many flowers that grew on the banks of the Cedar River near us. We had verses, perhaps a little rough, but surely sincere, on the loveliness of our own trilliums and blood-roots, "our sweet wild rose and our luscious lady-slipper rarely seen."

The final results of my Shakespeare teaching? They are as problematic as are the results of all teaching. I know only that at least some of my pupils and I myself have been made more thoughtful by the fundamental seriousness of some of the characters and situations that Shakespeare showed us, have been delighted by his holiday company of figures in joyous comedy, and have walked with high joy in the "dewy pastures."

J. P. B.

[Part I of this article appeared Oct. 3]

The Parent

Danforth, Maine

Dear Editor:

My little 3-year-old boy showed me a short time ago that I perhaps had something to offer to the Parent column. I have had so much help from it myself.

While I was getting him ready for bed a little earlier than usual he said, "No, mummy, no. Tell me about the little Chinese boys. See." And he pointed to a gold-topped cloud. We watch the beautiful sunsets, and I tell him about the boys and girls the sun visits while he sleeps. One can hardly pick up a paper or magazine in which there isn't something in it to make them seem more real to him. He even hunts for pictures of them himself. He says he is going to ride on a camel himself some day!

It is astonishing how easily a child's attention is diverted. My baby girl was busy trying to pull a dish off the table. Quickly standing some clothespins on the floor I said, "See, Celia." The dish was immediately forgotten and she was delighted with the pins.

Even such simple things do require quite a bit of thought some times, but they save a good many of those very irritating "don'ts."

(Mrs.) F. M.

* * *

Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Editor:

I have an idea which may prove helpful to other parents. Recently on a long automobile trip I had to think up things to amuse my small 4-year-old. He is very active, and I knew the trip would be tiresome. So, for a few cents, I purchased the following: A pad and pencil, a mirror that would reflect the sun on the top of the car, a paper ribbon that "flew" as we rode, a windmill, toy trains that fasten together, and best of all, a 10-cent flashlight with a "spare" battery. When we rode after dark he helped Daddy to see with his flashlight. I put all these things in a box, and they kept him happy for three days. When we stopped we always found a place where we could eat our picnic lunch and he could romp. We chased each other or tossed ball until we were "limbered up." I found that cookies or pieces of candy helped.

I hope this will help others who may travel a long distance with children.

(Mrs.) D. S. G.

Glencoe, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Because the Educational Page has been a source of inspiration to me, I would like to contribute my mite to the parent column.

There seems to be a general agreement among parents and educators as to what to teach children, but diverse opinions as to how. It is necessary that we set up a high standard for ourselves in order that we may not be found in the difficult situation of trying to teach by precept what we are not exemplifying in daily conduct of self-control, forbearance, patience, tolerance, courtesy, integrity.

To teach obedience it is desirable to avoid domination. Instead of too much dictation, let us help children to choose wisely, to strengthen their desire to do right. So often our will is superimposed upon them and the result is rebellion, due to our self-will, egotism, pride and lack of understanding. Instead of fault-finding, let our corrections be constructive. Let us find some good and intersperse a little praise.

If we would weigh more carefully our decisions before voicing them so that our demands were characterized by justice, good judgment, tolerance, kindness—there would result a growing recognition of and respect for these qualities in us by the children and the goal attained—willing obedience.

The following, by Schiller, seems to me appropriate in the handling of children: "Force is at best a fearful thing even in a righteous cause."

(Mrs.) C. T. W.

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THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston says that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple details of grammar and pronunciation.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inquiry; "ad'dress" for address; "cu'pon" for coupon; "psess'idence" for preced'ence; "program" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for acclimated?

GRACE M. MILLER
1341 Beacon St., Boston

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, interesting, conversant, maniacal, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci?

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to every-day speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is essential to a general education, and that the nature of one's speech is the master key to character, capacity and success in business and in society.

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ACTIVE STOCKS ARE ACCORDED GOOD SUPPORT

Principal Shares Make Good Gains in a Placid Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The stock market resisted week-end profit-taking, and maintained a firm undertone in a placid half-day session today.

There were numerous gains of 1 to 4 points in the principal shares at the close, although a few showed losses of a point or more. The turnover was about 1,000,000 shares.

Wall Street received a pleasant surprise when U. S. Steel announced its unfilled tonnage as of Sept. 10 at the close of the market, showing a reduction of only 24,624 tons from Aug. 31. U. S. Steel common moved narrowly, and closed at 70⅞, up ⅜ of a point.

While the Steel Corporation had been working at one-third of capacity or less during the month, incoming business had been reported at such low levels that Wall Street would not have been surprised if the orders on the books had shown a substantially larger contraction.

Wall Street was somewhat less certain today that the Interstate Commerce Commission would announce its decision on the higher freight rate plea over the week-end, and the rail shares moved uncertainly.

News at the end of the week was meager, but financial markets showed no flagging of the renewed confidence which came with announcement of the formation of the huge credit pool to aid banks.

The organization committee, headed by Mortimer N. Buckner, held further meetings today, and expected to disclose the list of directors of the corporation—one from each Federal Reserve District—shortly.

Commodities Higher

The bond market moved narrowly, but maintained a good undertone. Commodities were mostly higher, with bullishness in the Chicago wheat pit attracting wide attention. Cotton registered small gains, futures closing 50 to 75 cents a bale higher.

Western Union, often a wide mover, made the maximum gain of about 4 points in the stock market. It reported an August operating income of $5,001,908, contrasted with $5,838,983 in the like month of last year. Shares gaining 1 to 2 points included American Can, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, American Power & Light, du Pont, Eastman, and Westinghouse Electric. General Motors and General Electric were firm.

In the rails, Santa Fe and New York Central lost more than a point each, but Missouri Pacific preferred and Rock Island gained about 2 points.

Foreign exchanges were about steady. Sterling sagged ½ cent to $3.87, while the Canadian dollar rose ½ cent to 90.87½ cents. The Holland guilder continued to make new highs, and the German mark was up slightly. Swiss and Japanese currencies lost a few points.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market turned irregular today, and trading was much less active than recently. Fluctuations were narrow.

However, railroad obligations continued to reflect a greater buying interest than other groups. The more active issues among them, such as St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, Erie 5s of 1975, and St. Paul 5s of 2000 jumped from major fractions to 1½ points.

Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1949 and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 lost about one point each on a moderate turnover.

Missouri Pacific series F 5s and New York Central 5s of 2013 eased off fractionally.

Price changes in other corporate loans were narrower than in the rails. Public utility issues were about as active. Industrial obligations were much less so. Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s were an exception and showed a 5-point gain at 55 at one time.

A heavy turnover in International Telephone 4½s of 1939, which gained about one point, featured the stock privilege issues. Most of this group were fractionally higher, but the trading usually was limited to a few sales.

United States Government loans were quiet and lower. German 5½s were one of the most active foreign bonds and gained fractions. Belgian 7s and French 7½s were easy. German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, and Polish 7s lost about one point.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; fluctuations narrow.

Bonds: Irregular; changes narrow.

Curb: Steady; trading dull.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; Dutch florin at new 1931 high.

Cotton: Higher; absence hedge selling.

Sugar: Holiday.

FOREIGN

London: The stock market closed quiet and featureless. Early gains in industrials and home rails were maintained. Transatlantic issues were dull. Foreign exchanges mostly favored London.

Paris and Berlin exchanges closed.

DIVIDENDS

National Short Term Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents on the class A common and 17½ cents on the preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 19.

Home Savings Bank or Boston, Mass., declared the usual semiannual dividend on deposits of 2¼ per cent, payable Oct. 21.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable Nov. 2 to common stock of record Oct. 15.

Lerner Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

Halle Realty Bros. Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 23.

BOND OFFERINGS LOWER

New bond offerings for the week totaled $12,000,000, compared with $23,812,000 last week, and $118,730,000 for the week of 1930.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 10	Oct. 9
83	7		Abitibi pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
23½	7	1	Adams Express	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
109¾	83	3	Air Reduction	400	93	92¾	93	92¾	
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	4600	13½	13½	13½	13½	
13¾	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	3900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
89½	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	13¾	11¾	13¾	11¾	
45½	8	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	10	10	10	9½	
182¾	66	6	Allied Chem	6100	82	78¼	79¾	78½	
43¾	14	1	Allis-Chalmers	200	17½	17	17¼	16½	
3¾	1	..	Amal Leather	900	1	1	1	1	
20	6	..	Amal Leather pf	200	7	7	7	7	
33	13	2	Amerada	100	13½	13½	13½	13½	
32	21½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	400	24½	24½	24½	24½	
129¾	71¾	5	Am Can	6500	84¾	83¾	84¾	83¾	
162½	134⅛	7	Am Can pf	200	139	136	136	136	
38¾	9	1	Am Car&Fdry	300	14½	13	14	13¼	
21¼	5	..	Am Colortype	100	7¼	7¼	7½	7	
16	3¾	..	Am Encaustic T	200	4¼	4¼	4¼		
51¾	10⅝	..	Am & For Pow	8900	13¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅝	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	6	6	6	6	
31¾	10½	3	Am Ice	200	11¼	11¼	11½	11¼	
26	8	..	Am International	800	9	9	9	8¾	
30⅝	9	..	Am Locomotive	100	13	11¾	12	11¾	
23¾	5	..	Am Meter	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
39¼	3¾	..	Am Nat Gas pf	80	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
64½	14¼	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	21	20¾	20¾	19⅝	
21¼	5	.60	Am Radiator	3400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13¾	2⅜	..	Am Republics	100	4½	4½	4½		
37⅜	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼	
60	27	3	Am Safety Razor	300	34	33¾	34	33	
1⅝	½	..	Am Ship & Comm	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
58½	19⅝	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	900	24	23¾	23¾	24	
138½	98½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	101	101	101	99½	
4⅜	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	200					
11⅞	1	..	Am Solvents pf	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
31½	7⅜	1	Am Steel Fdries	900	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	10¾	
69	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	41	41	41	43	
104½	86	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	93½	93½	93½		
203⅝	131½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9600	137⅝	135¾	137⅛	136	
80⅝	23⅝	3	Am Wat Wks	200	31	31	31	30½	
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	100	27	27	27	27	
11⅞	3⅜	..	Am Woolen	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	8	
60	30	..	Am Woolen pf	300	39½	34½	34½	34½	
8⅝	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	4¼	
43¼	12⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	3900	15¾	15½	15½	15½	
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	8½	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	100	36	36	36	36	
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	900	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
47	6	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8	8	8	8	
29⅝	9¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	300	13½	13½	12½	13¾	
203⅜	97½	10	Atchison T & SF	1800	118	116½	117	118	
120	59	7	Atl Coast Line	300	87¼	87¼	87½	70	
51½	16⅛	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	16	16	16	16¾	
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	2400	11½	11	11½	11¾	
295¼	84½	4§	Auburn Auto	6300	123¼	118	119¼	120½	
28	16¾	3	Austin Nichols A	20	17½	17½	17½	17½	
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3900	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			—B—						
27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	800	10	9¾	10	9½	
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	30	47	47	47	47	
87⅛	28	5	Balt & Ohio	1200	40¼	38¾	39¾	39¼	
113½	90	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	90	90	90	95	
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	8400	6	5¾	5¾	6	
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	47	46¾	47	47	
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	300	17½	16½	17⅜	16¾	
46¼	24¾	2	Best & Co	100	30	30	30	29¼	
70⅝	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	3000	30¼	28½	29¾	29¼	
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	100	11½	11½	11½	12	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	300	26¾	25¾	26¾	26¼	
76½	37	3†	Borden	1400	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48	
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	600	13½	13	13¾	13¾	
68	17½	..	Boston & Maine	200	25½	24¾	24¾	24½	
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	100	10	10	10		
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	300	10¼	10	10	10	
5¼	¾	..	Brockway	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1	
69¾	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1100	41	40	40⅝	41	
13⅜	7	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	8	8	8	7¾	
129⅜	80½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	93¼	93¼	93½	95	
9½	2⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	800	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6½	
34½	7⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9	9	9	8½	
5⅝	2	..	Budd Mfg	100	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜	
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	700	5½	5	5½	5¼	
23	4	..	Bullard	100	6	6	6	6¼	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	800	13⅜	13	13	12⅞	
104	55	7	Bush Term deb	10	60½	60	60	60¼	
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
69¾	12⅝	..	Byers	1500	19¼	18½	18¾	18⅝	
			—C—						
53	13⅞	2	Calif Packing	400	16¼	16	16	15⅝	
11⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
45	14	3	Canada Dry	1000	19¼	19	19½	19¼	
11	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5800	14¾	14½	14⅝	15	
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	19	19	19		
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	11600	49⅞	45	48¾	45½	
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	400	15½	14⅜	15⅛	15	
37⅜	12¼	..	Celotex Co pf	100	14	14	14	13¼	
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	6¼	5⅜	6¼	5¼	
30¼	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	500	14	14	14	13½	
54½	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	3000	27½	25½	26½	26½	
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	4800	32	30¾	32	31½	
7¾	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	400	5⅜	5	5¼	4⅞	
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt D pf	500	18¾	18	18½	17¾	
8⅞	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	3½	3¼	3½	3½	
15¾	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1700	6¾	6	6¼	6¾	
45½	14	4	Chi & N'western	700	18¾	17⅛	17½	17	
15½	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	6	4⅞	6	4⅝	
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	12	11¼	12	11½	
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1900	30	28	29½	27½	
96	40	6	Chi R I & P 6%	200	47½	47½	47½	47	
109½	76	6	Chickasha Cot O	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	300	10½	10½	10½	10¼	
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	9500	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅝	
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	1400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	3500	110	109	109¼	109	
53½	49¾	3	Coca Cola A	200	50	50	50	50	
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	33¼	32⅞	33¼	33	
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	1900	13⅜	11⅜	12¾	11	
48	20¼	3	Colo & Southern	300	21	21	21	21	
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	5300	21⅞	20⅜	21¼	22	
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	200	83	82½	83	82	
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	1700	46	44¾	46	46	
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	300	12	11⅞	12	11½	
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	400	66⅞	65½	66⅞	64	
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	100	22	22	22	21½	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	18¼	18	18¾	17⅝	
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	99½	99½	99½	99	
21½	9½	1	Comm Solvents	1400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11½	
12	4½	.40	Comwlth & So	4400	6	5¾	6	5⅞	
100⅜	68	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	78	78	78		
13	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	5⅝	5⅛	5½	6	
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	13800	73¾	71⅝	72½	73¼	
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	
15½	9½	1	Consol Laundries	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	23	23	23	21	
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	600	7	6⅞	7	7	
3⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking B	400	1	1	1	1	
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	500	45¾	45	45¾	45½	
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	3900	38⅜	37⅞	38	38	
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	28	27½	27	27¾	
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
12	5	..	Cont Oil	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12	1½	..	Cont Shares	200	2	2	2	1⅞	
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	4000	46¾	45⅝	46⅜	45⅞	
18	3¾	..	Coty	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼	
38¾	17	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	20	20	20	18½	
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	400	25⅜	25⅜	25¾	24⅝	
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	69	69	69	70½	
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	200	¾	¾	¾		
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	300	33	33	33	33	
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	200	38	38	38	40	
5⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss-Wright	1100	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wr A	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
			—D—						
23	4	..	Davison Chem	400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅛	
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	14	14	14	14	
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	1200	104½	102½	103¾	104½	
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	200	126½	126½	128¾	126¾	
23	12½	1	Diamond Match	1000	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16½	
28½	22¼	2	Diamond M pf	200	25	25	25	24½	
13½	6⅝	..	Dome Mines	700	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8½	
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	16	16	16	16	
21¾	10	1¼	Douglas Air	600	13¼	12¾	13	12½	
107	53¾	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	7800	62⅜	60½	62⅜	61½	
124¾	109	6	Du Pont deb	200	110	110	110	110	
			—E—						
185¾	93	5¶	Eastman Kodak	3500	113¾	110	112¾	112	
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	2100	9⅝	9½	9½	9¾	
56	35½	..	Elitingon S pf	100	54	54	54	54	
74⅜	36	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	27¾	26½	27¾	27¾	
9⅞	2½	..	Elect & Mus Ind	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4500	22¾	21¾	22¼	21¾	
98¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	66¾	66¾	66¾	67	
29	4	..	Elec Stor Battery	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14	
49	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	24½	24½	24½	24½	
35⅜	18½	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	19¾	19	19¾	19¾	
39⅜	10⅜	..	Erie RR	1200	15½	14¾	15	13⅞	
45½	13½	4	Erie RR 1pf	1000	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18	
40½	12	4	Erie RR 2pf	900	13½	13¾	13½	13	
25	13	1	Exchange Buffet	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	..	
			—F—						
27⅛	13	.25	Fed Dept Stores	400	17	17	17	17	
30	9	1.20	Fed Water Serv	900	10⅜	10	10¼	10	
58½	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	29¾	29½	29¾	28⅞	
66½	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	54½	54½	54½	54	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	700	48	46½	46½	48	
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	100	14¾	13¾	14¼	11½	
32½	18	.85	Fourth Nat Inv	100	22	22	22	23	
38⅝	5	2½	Fox Film A	1600	9	8¾	8¾	9⅜	
75	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70	70	
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	400	18⅜	17	18⅛	17¾	
			—G—						
60	21	3	Gamewell	90	22¾	22	22	25	
73¾	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	47	45⅞	47	46	
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	100	14	14	14	14¼	
114	86	8	Gen Baking pf	20	100½	100½	100½		
54⅝	24⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	5100	31¾	30¼	31⅜	30¾	
13½	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	
56	30½	3	Gen Foods	2100	39½	38¾	38¾	37¾	
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas&E A	1800	3½	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
78¾	33	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	27½	26¼	27½	26¾	
50	32	3	Gen Mills	100	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾	
48	23½	3	Gen Motors	15800	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	26¼	
103¾	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	93¼	93½	93½		
10¼	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	100	4	4	4	4	
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	100	14¼	14⅜	14½	13½	
23	4⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	400	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
84½	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	1400	37⅜	35	37¾	35	
9½	1¼	..	Gen Realty	1100	2¼	2	2	2¼	
74¼	17	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	19	19	19	20	
15½	1⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	9300	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38¾	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Ras	100	13½	12⅝	13	13⅛	
76½	45¼	5	Gillette S R pf	700	54½	52¼	54¼	52	
83	48	7	Gliddden pf	20	59⅞	55	59⅞	55	
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	4⅛	4¾	4⅝	5	
43½	18	2½	Gold Dust	500	21¼	21	21½	21½	
26⅞	5	..	Goodrich	300	7⅝	7½	7¾	7⅝	
68	68	7	Goodrich pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼		
52⅜	16	3	Goodyear	600	34	23½	24	23½	
91	37½	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	62	65	65	64	
6½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	3½	2½	2½	2½	
25½	4¾	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	400	4⅞	4½	4½	4½	
18	7	..	Grand Union	400	10⅜	10¼	10½	11	
43	28¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	33¾	33¼	33½	33¾	
60⅜	20	4	Great Nor pf	1200	33¼	32¾	33¼	33¾	
11⅜	5¾	..	Great West Sug	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6⅝	1¾	..	Grigsby-Grunow	3400	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
			—H—						
30⅛	25	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	25	25	25	25	
42	14	2	Hawaiian Pine	10	14¾	14	14	14	
8	1½	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	9½	.80	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	10	
120	81	6†	Hershey Choc M	100	102½	102½	102½		
9⅝	3	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
68½	10	..	Houston Oil	400	29¼	28¾	29¼	28¾	
14½	4	..	Houston Oil new	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6	
29½	12½	2	Howe Sound	200	13½	13¾	13½		
44¼	27	3½	Hudson & Man	200	33¾	32¾	33¾	32½	
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	300	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¼	
13¾	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	5	5	5	4¾	
			—I—						
69	23¼	4	Ill Central	400	31¾	31	31½	30½	
182	45	4	Ingersoll-Rand	400	80	78¾	80	80	
11⅜	3⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	4½	4⅜	4⅜	5	
12¾	7	..	Insuranshare Del	100	7½	7½	7½		
8	7¾	..	Interboro Rap T	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾	
179¾	82	6†	Int Business M	700	113¾	111	113½	115	
12⅜	3¾	.50	Int Carriers	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	
62½	17	4	Int Cement	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½	
4	½	..	Int Combustion	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
60½	22½	2½	Int Harvester	400	38¾	38	38¾	38	
143¼	113	7	Int Harvester pf	100	125	125	125	125	
			—J—						
57⅛	34	4	Jewel Tea	400	41	39⅜	39¾	38¾	
80⅝	31	3	Johns Manville	4300	46¾	39¾	39¾	39	
153⅝	90	7	Jones & Laughlin	10	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	103	
			—K—						
45	8½	..	Kan C & South	1100	14½	13⅝	14½	13⅝	
64	33¾	4	Kan C & So pf	300	38	38	38	38	
13	8	1	Kaufmann D St	400	11¾	10⅝	11¾	11¾	
20¾	6½	1	Kayser (J)& Co	100	10	10	10	10	
3⅝	¾	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
42	10	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	200	15½	15	15	15	
36	5½	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	20	9	9	9	9	
28¾	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	800	5	5	5	5	
11⅛	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	8½	8	8	8	
60	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	33½	33½	33½	33	
31½	10¾	1	Kennecott Cop	4700	13¾	13½	13¾	13	
20¾	10	1.80	Kresge	800	23½	22½	23½	23¾	
37⅞	15	1.01	Kreuger & Toll	1100	24¾	23¾	24¾	24	
38¼	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1700	22⅞	21¾	22	21¾	
			—L—						
17⅛	6	1	Lane Bryant	100	8	8	8	..	
8⅜	3¼	..	Lehigh Cal Coal	300	3¾	3¾	3¾		
41	17⅛	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	24½	23	23	22⅞	
69⅜	33	3	Lehman Corp	700	43½	42½	43⅞	42½	
34⅜	15	3e	Lima Loco Wks	300	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
63⅛	27¾	3	Loew's Inc	4600	37⅛	36¼	36¾	38	
80	70	6½	Loews pf	100	75	76	78	78	
35¾	30	1¾	Louisville G&E

BROAD BASES FOR RECOVERY BEING LAID

World Business Sees Signs of Strong Leadership —Stocks Rally

Leadership made an impressive entrance upon the United States business scene this week. Mobilization of huge financial forces to rout depression was swiftly accomplished, and what may well prove to be the decisive offensive against fear and its economic consequences was launched.

President Hoover's proposal to establish a national credit agency which should increase the liquidity of banks throughout the United States received hearty support from coast to coast. The National Credit Corporation, as this agency is known, will rediscount for banks certain assets not eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks.

The result is expected to be an improvement in the general banking situation which will make possible a freer extension of credit for business expansion. As is well known, the low money rates which have prevailed in the United States have been far from a true indication of credit conditions. Credit has been found difficult to secure. Frozen assets in banks have contributed in large measure to this condition and the general lack of confidence the last several months has been another deterring influence.

Enthusiastic Reception

The marshaling of the country's resources is expected to clear up many of the not-too-well-founded doubts that have been spreading as regards the general banking situation.

The enthusiastic reception given the President's proposal by the New York stock market was strong indication of this. The last several days have witnessed a perpendicular rise in stock values, bonds also moving strongly though not so regularly upward. Much of the buying of securities has been odd-lot purchasing, indicating the return of the public to the investment field.

With the world lookinig to the United States for leadership out of economic chaos, this concerted move to unshackle the country's banking facilities is of more than national importance.

But the fruitfulness of the week has not stopped there. There has also come to the forefront of public consideration those broader international problems whose solutions must precede the establishment of world confidence and permanent prosperity. The revision of the war debts and the linking of this revision to the control of armaments seems about to move to the center of the stage.

War Debts and Armaments

It seems clear that President Hoover has recognized a need for bringing war debt payments down to a level where payment is possible and where they will no longer constitute a clog in the world's economic machinery.

There is evidence also that those countries who would benefit by such readjustment are awaking to the fact that they can be predicated only upon a redirection of effort from militaristic to economic achievement. Attention is now centering on the coming visit to Washington of Premier Laval of France.

These are the broad bases for business recovery which have been laid this week. Meanwhile, business in the United States jogs along with hardly any change in pace from the last several weeks.

The raising of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate was looked upon as a natural consequence of recent withdrawals of gold from the United States and of an increase in the amount of credit outstanding

Business Little Changed

Steel production is still around the 30-per cent-of-capacity level, and just a little lower this week than last. Latest figures from the automobile manufacturers show a declining tendency for output. The prospect, however, is for an increased demand for motor cars in the near future.

Other trade and industrial indicators are hardly changed from recent weeks. Retail trade is reported as fair.

British and French stock markets have reflected cheerful sentiment on the part of traders this week. The political situation in Great Britain continues an important influence on the London security market. The rise in Wall Street prices contributed to the firmness of London quotations. Paris also reflected the improvement in American stock prices.

STEEL CORPORATION'S UNFILLED TONNAGE HAS SMALL DECLINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation showed a decrease of 24,624 tons in September to a total of 3,144,833 tons as of Sept. 30. In August a decrease of 235,359 tons was reported.

The backlog as of Aug. 31 was 3,-169,457 tons. On July 31 unfilled orders aggregated 3,404,816 tons compared with 3,479,323 tons on June 30. On Sept. 30, 1930, unfilled orders amounted to 3,424,338 tons.

Financial circles had expected a moderate decrease in the Steel backlog. It had been pointed out that although production had been kept at low point throughout September, incoming business was small and did not equal sihpments.

The decrease was substantially smaller than had been expected in Wall Street.

BERLIN FAVORS GOLD

BERLIN, Oct. 10—The Reichsbank and the government are understood to be ready to perform the heaviest sacrifices to maintain the gold standard, because the greater part of German public and private indebtedness which is abroad is in "devisen," or foreign exchange holdings, not in marks and because a large portion of internal indebtedness has dollar or gold exchange guarantee.

TRANSUE & WILLIAMS STEEL LOSS

Transue & Williams Steel Forgings Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $103,126 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $73,261 in September quarter last year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah Straus 5½s '43	91	91
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	50	49
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	46	44¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	39½	38
Amer Chain deb 5s '33	94½	94¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	17½	16
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	76
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	76½
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	68½	68¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	58	58
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	99
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	118	118½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103½	103¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103½	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	88	88
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	68	68
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	40	40
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	35	35
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	89¾	89½
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93
Atch T&SF 4s '00	89	89
Atch T&SF 4s '09	87	87
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	105	104½
Atlanta & Chari A L 5s '44	97½	97½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	44½	44½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	96½	96½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	103½	103½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	91½	91½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	87½	85½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	95½	94½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	73	71½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	43¾	43
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	93½	93¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103¾	101
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	83¼	82½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	97	95
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108	107½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83½	83½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	90½	91
Boston & Maine 5s '67	89	85
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	81	81
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93¾	92½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106½	106½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102½	103¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	94¼	94
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	87	85½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85½	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	88½	87½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86½	86
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91¾	91½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91¾	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	104¾	104½
Can North deb 5s '40	101¼	100½
Can Pacific deb 4s	64½	63
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77	77
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75	72¾
Can South 5s A '62	92	92
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102	102
Cen Ill El & G 5s '51	90	88½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¼	91¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	92	92
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	100	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	44	43¾
Chic Corp 5s '47	88	86½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	95	94½
Ches & O 4½s B	93	92½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	96¾	96¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	57½	57
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66	65¾
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	53	52
Chicago M StPaPac adj 2000	14½	13
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	74	74
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	94	94
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	60	57½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	52	50
Chicago & Nw 4½s c	58	58
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	100	100
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	82½	81¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	66	65¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	59½	58½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	101½	101½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	789	78
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	100	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	64½	62½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	95	94
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104¼	104¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	32	32
Colo & So 4½s '80	61¾	60
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	89¼	89¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92½	92
C Gas 4½s '51	99¾	99½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106¾	106
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	4	4
Cuba RR 6s '36	47	46
Del P & L 4½s '69	93½	93½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del Pow & L 4½s '71	98¼	98
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	91¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	100¼	100¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	73	72½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	35	33
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	40½	37½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100¾	99½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '40	105½	105½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105	105
Detroit Ed 5s '44	105½	105½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	84
Dul & I Range 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	103½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	8	8
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	60	60
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	60	60
Erie RR gen 4s '96	74½	74½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	58¾	57½
Erie RR gen 1len	60¼	60
Erie RR gen 5s '75	58	57
Erie & Jersey '55 6s	98	97½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	60½	60½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9¼	8½
Gannett 6s '43	74	74
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	89½	89½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	16	16
Goodrich 6s '45	50½	50
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	75
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	79½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98	97¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101½	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	78¼	76½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	79¼	78
Great Northern 5s '73 C	81	80½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	92	92
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102	101½
Har Riv Pc 4s	83	83
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	92½	92½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60½	59½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	91¼	90½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	104¾
Ill Central 4s '51	92	91¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	60	60
Ill Central 4½s '66	54¼	53
Ill Central 6½s '36	88	85
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50	49¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	99¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	22	22
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	61	60
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	69½	69
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	68¾	65
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	56½	56
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	34½	33
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	56	56
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	35	35
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	56¾	56
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	63	63
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	53¾	53¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	45	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	56½	53
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	63¾	60½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	60	59
Kan City Ft&sHem 4s '36	76¾	76¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	102½
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s B	102½	102½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	78½	75
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	92½	90½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92	90½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99½	99½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	81	81
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	10	10
L'Autaro 6s '54	14½	13¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	67	67
Lehigh Val (Pa.) con 4½s 2003	75	75
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	97	97
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88¼	88
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47½	47
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	109¾	103¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	100	99¾
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	41	39¾
Metro Edison 4½s '58	96½	95½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	102¾	102¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	25	25
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¾	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	100¼	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¾	100¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	53	53
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	76½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	83½	83
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	48	46½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	68	66¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	67½	66
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	66	66
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	67	66
Mo Pac 5s I '81	67¾	66
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	56	54¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97½	96¾
Nat Steel 5s '56	82½	83
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	78	78
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	35½	35½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98¼	98¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	85¾	84
NYC&HR 4s N	86	84
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	94½	93¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	101	101
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	50	47½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	58	58
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	72	72
NY Edison 5s '44	106	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	113
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107½	107½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	82½	81¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	100½	99¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103½	103
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	38¼	38¼
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	4	3¼
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	51	45
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	51
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	65	102¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100¼	64
Norf Southern rfg A '61	21½	100¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	98¼	21½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	96½	98
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	28	96½
North Am Co 5s '61	90½	28
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	92	88½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	95¾	92
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60½	95½
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	82	60½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	97¾	82
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	97
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	103¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7½s A '46	108	105
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	30	107
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101½	30
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87½	101½
Otis Steel 6s '41	53	87
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	52
Pac Gas & Elec 4½s	69¾	103¼
Pan Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104	69¼
Pan Tel & Tel rfg 5s '42	104½	104
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¾	104½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	69	101¾
Paramount Fwr 6½s '31	97	69
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	72	96
Penn Railroad cnv 4s '48	94½	73½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	93¾	94¼
Penn Railroad 6½s '63	89¾	93
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	91¾	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	97¾	91¾
Penn Railroad 7s '36	101½	97¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	108½	100½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	106¾	106
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	94¾	93¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	47	47
Pere Marquette 5s '56	61	61½
Philadelphia Co 5s '51	94¾	94¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94½	94
Phil & Read C&I 6s '42	48	48
Pillsbury Flour 5½ 6s '43	104¾	100½
Pitts C&Ch 4½s '77	94	93¼
Portland Gen Elec 5s '35	80	78
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	46	43¾
Pub Svc E&G 6s	86½	86½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103¾	101¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78¾	78
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88	88
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	101	101
Rock I ArkLou 4½s '34	73½	73½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	94¼	94¼
St Louis IMaS 4s R&G div '33	69	67¾
St Louis RMAPac 5s '55	47½	47
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	53½	52
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35½	31¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	40¾	40
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	62	61
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	103	102
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	80½	80
Seabd AL 6s	8½	7¼
Seabd AL con 5s '49 ct	8	8
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '38 ct	2¾	2½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85	84½
Shell Union 5s '47	69¾	69¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '45	64	63¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	35	34
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	78½	78½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	82	81¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	86	86
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	86	86
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	90	90
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85	85
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¾	103½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	99	99
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	83¾	83
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	79¼	79¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	79	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	79¾	79
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	98¼	98
Southern Pacific Ore R 4½s '77	93¼	91¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	58¾	58¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	98½	98¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	81	81
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	83½	80
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103½	103
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	78	78
Texas Corp 5s '44	98¾	98
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¾	37
Tol St L & W 4s '50	79¾	79½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	84½	84½
Twenty-Third St Rwy 5s	16	16
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96½	96½
Union Pacific 4s '68	87½	87½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89	89
Union Pacific 4½s '67	95½	95
Union Pacific 5s D	75	75
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	99½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	48	48
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53¼	53
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	92¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	50	49½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	50½	50
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	55	54¾
Vanadium 5s	70	68½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	20	18
Virginia Ry 5s '62	98	97
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99¼	99¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	35	34
Wabash RR 5s B '76	35½	35½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	42	41½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	39	39
Walworth 6s '45	31	31
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	35½	35
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	46½	45¾
Warren Bros 6s	60	60
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¼	103
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103¾	103
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	76	76
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	61½	60
Western Maryland 5½s '77	59	58¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	61	61
Western Union 6½s '36	108	107¾
Western Union 5s '60	98¾	97¾
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	51	51
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	52	51
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	58	57
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	41½	41½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	82½	82½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	85	85

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct10	Last Oct 9
3½s '47	100.8	100.8	100.8	
1st 4¼s '47	101.2	101.28	101.28	
4th 4¼s '38	101.18	101.3	101.5	101.16
US 3½s '43 Mar	99.24	99.10	99.10	
US 3½s '43 June	99.30	99.16	99.16	
US 3½s '47	99.30	99.16	99.22	99.26
US 3½s '56	102	100.16	100.16	102.17
do 3½s '46	99	97.6	97.10	98.00
US 4s '54	103	102	102	103.10
US 4¼s '52	107.16	106.28	106.30	107.16
do 3s '55	98.4	96	96.2	96.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40	39
Akershus 5s '63	58½	58½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	19½	19½
Antioquia 7s A '45	20	20
Antioquia III 7s '57	20	19
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	41	40
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	39	39
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	39½	39
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	39½	39
Australia 4½s '56	37½	37
Australia 5s '55	43¾	42½
Australia 5s '57	43¾	42¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51	50
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	99¼	95¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	22½	21
Belgium (King) 6s '55	82¾	82¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	88	86¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	91	89½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	89½	88
Berlin (City) 6s '58	28	27½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	28	27½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	38	38
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	41	39½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	36½	36½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35½	35½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	31½	31½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	8¾	8¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99	99
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22½	22½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26	26
Brisbane 6s '50	40½	40
Budapest (City) 6s '62	30	29
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23¼	21
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23	21
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	38	38
Bulgaria 7s '67	30	28½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	31	31
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	28	28
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96	95
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84	83½
Canada do 5s '52	96½	96
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	26	25½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	20	19¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	23¼	23
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	23	21½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	20	20
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	17¾	17¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	17	16
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	18	17
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	19¼	17½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	17¼	15½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	17	17
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	34	34
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28½	27
Solombia (Rep) 6s' 61 aJn	27½	27½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28½	27¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	62	62
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	65	65
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	20	20
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	42	42
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	45	44¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	38½
Dandi (Rep) 6½s '59	27½	27
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	101	101
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	102	101
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71	71
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78½	78
Denmark (King) 6s '42	87	86
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	82	81
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '51	86	86
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	86	86
Dutch El 6s '47	86	86
Fiat 7s '46 war	80	78½
Finland 5½s '58	39½	39½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	51	51
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	66½	66½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90	90
Frankfort 6½s '53	30	30
French (Rep) 7s '49	110¼	110¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114½	112
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	42	42
German 7s '49	58½	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	41½	40
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42	41
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	44¾	44¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	34½	34½
Germ El Pow '53	41½	38
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	40	37
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	34½	33¼
Good Hope RySW 7s '45	44	44
Greek 6s '68	55	55
Greek 7s '64	70¼	70
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	4 40	39
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	31	31
Irish Free State 5s '60	85	85
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	77	77
Italy (King) 7s '51	82½	81¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	67¼	67½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	75½	75½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	89¾	89
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99½

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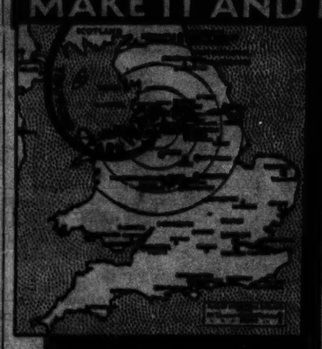

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By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Alex Ind	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Allegh Gas	¾	¾	¾
825 Alum Co Am	82½	81	81¾
1 Alum Co Am pf	99½	99½	99½
1 Am Cit P&L A	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
21 Am C Pow A	5¼	4¾	5¼
10 Am Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 Am Cyan B	4¾	4½	4¾
2 Am Dept St	4	4	4
24 Am & Fgn P war	8¾	7¾	8¼
27 Am Gas & El	44¼	43½	44¼
2 Am G & E

'Morning Heroes' at Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

THE Worcester County Musical Festival Association, now in its seventy-second year, opened a brilliant season in Mechanics Hall on the evening of Oct. 7, with Albert Stoessel again conducting the orchestral and choral forces. It seemed emphatically a festival of youth. Young artists appeared as soloists, and a large chorus of school children augmented the adult choruses.

Of the choral works presented, the pièce de résistance, in point of magnitude of conception, was "Morning Heroes" by Arthur Bliss, a symphony for narrator, chorus and orchestra. At this, its Amerian première as at its London performance, Basil Maine, eminent London critic, assumed the rôle of narrator.

The work is unique in choral literature of similar pretensions. Its measures must inevitably remind the listener of Honegger's "King David" and the "Œdipus Rex" of Stravinsky, since each is drawn to a scale of similar proportion, but with magnitude of conception, any extensive similarity ends. The text of "Morning Heroes" has been chosen, not from one epic poem, but from several. Presenting an apotheosis of emotional response to war, the work opens with a portion of Book VI of the "Iliad," continues with verses from "Drum Taps" by Walt Whitman and the "Vigil" of Li-Tai-Po, goes back again to Book XIX of the "Iliad" and thence to "Spring Offensive" by Wilfred Owen and "Dawn on the Somme" by Robert Nichols. A seemingly incongruous association of material. As the symphonic theme develops, however, one finds the choice felicitous. At no point does the text drop below the white heat of inspirational writing As a result, there is scant opportunity for musical padding; the melodic lines must meet and maintain the consistently high standard set by the verse.

Tremendous Power

Opinions may vary regarding the entire effectiveness of the musical setting, but there is no gainsaying that Mr. Bliss has produced a work of tremendous power. Departing from his habitual use of dissonances, he now employs them largely at points of emphasis, which results in a far greater effectiveness. Effective also is the incorporation of the speaking voice as contrasted with the choral interpolations. Quite conceivably, Mr. Bliss may be blazing a trail in the development of a modern form of the ancient oratorio, although the continued use of the speaking voice might easily prove wearisome, unless, of course, the narrator were as accomplished in his art as Mr. Maine. In the performance of the symphony, high honor to the chorus for its zestful proclamation of the sections allotted to it, and to Mr. Stoessel a grateful appreciation for bringing forward a work which is obviously several steps ahead of anything yet accomplished by its composer.

Having pointed a gigantic climax at the beginning of the program, Mr. Stoessel made difficult the adjustment of one's musical perception to the proportion of the "Psalmus Hungaricus" by Zoltán Kodály, which immediately followed. The adjustment made, however, one became increasingly aware that this work is destined to endure. It is vital music; music of the people for the people. Kodály goes to no extremes, harmonically, yet his idiom is pertinent to the twentieth century. Mr. Stoessel succeeded in drawing from the chorus some telling dynamic effects. In this work Dan Gridley, tenor, made his Worcester début and appeared to be entirely sympathetic to the part assigned to him.

Graingerian Excitements

The remainder of the program was devoted to works by Percy Grainger, which comprised a "Tribute to Stephen Foster" (first performance) for five single voices, mixed chorus, musical glasses, solo piano and orchestra; a new setting of "County Derry" for chorus and orchestra, and a Faroe Island folk ballad, "Father and Daughter," set for five men's single voices, double mixed chorus, strings and brass, with guitars, mandolins, staff bells and bowed marimba (in this instance a large size tuning fork played by a member of the violin section). Of late, Grainger compositions have come to connote excitement. The "Tribute" proved no exception. It was all very lively and kaleidoscopic in effect. With such tremendous vibrations emanating from varied sources, one was moved to wonder how the fragile appearing goblets escaped destruction. With Mr. Grainger at the piano, the composition moved along at a jolly pace, and at its conclusion the audience gave unmistakable evidence that it approved his search for novel effects. The ballad of "The Father and Daughter" originally comprised some 42 verses. It was as well, perhaps, that Mr. Grainger discreetly condensed the poem to the 22 verses of the present version.

This group of Mr. Grainger's introduced the principal soloists of the festival—Louise Lerch, soprano; Rose Bampton, contralto; Dan Gridley (who had appeared earlier on the program); Willard Young, tenor, and Frederick Baer, baritone. Miss Lerch revealed a voice of strength and sweetness; a voice well used and of excellent range. Miss Bampton's contralto is of singular beauty, dusky in hue and of unusually fine quality. Although Mr. Young was heard briefly, he nevertheless impressed his hearers with the pure, lyrical quality of his tones. Mr. Baer last year made a most favorable impression upon his Worcester audience. This year his excellent work more firmly cemented the bond of admiration.

The concert of Thursday afternoon was distinguished by the inclusion of four little known German dances by Mozart . . . (Minuet, "Nightingale," "Grind-organ Man" and "Sleighride"). Amazing, how this melodist holds his own amidst the tangle of moderns, followed as he was by de Falla in his brilliant ballet music, "El Amor Brujo," with incidental soli sung by Miss Bampton, and pleasurable piano parts played by Harrison Potter, well poised and sensitive performer. Alice Erickson gave a creditable reading of the Bruch G minor Concerto for violin and the program was concluded with an admirable orchestration of Debussy's "Engulfed Cathedral," done by Mr. Stoessel, and an outstanding performance of "Lia's Aria" from "L'Enfant Prodigue" given by Miss Bampton.

"Children at Bethlehem"

In retrospect the concert of Thursday evening will probably be the conspicuous success of the festival. It opened with "The Children at Bethlehem," by Gabriel Pierné. The soloists were Louise Lerch Ruby Mercer, Helen Marshall and Apolyna Stoskus, sopranos; Rose Bampton, contralto; Dan Gridley, tenor; Frederick Baer, baritone, and Basil Maine, narrator. "The Children at Bethlehem" is beautiful music and to this reviewer seems superior in thematic material to "The Children's Crusade," sung in 1929. With some 200 children forming an efficient chorus, able to sing this intricate music with a polish not exceeded by their elders, one may feel no misgiving for the future of music in America, for it is inconceivable that the musical education of these children will stop at this single accomplishment. A superb performance of which Mr. Stoessel and his valued assistants who trained the children in small groups, may be justly proud.

Set also upon this program was Mrs. H. H. A. Beach's "Canticle of the Sun," a composition marked by the masterly craftsmanship associated with the work of this gifted woman. Its harmonic scheme reveals Mrs. Beach as a forward-looking composer, not content with the traditional methods of composition. The Misses Lerch and Bampton and Messrs. Gridley and Baer assumed the solo parts. A genuine ovation was accorded Mrs. Beach, who generously shared it with conductor, soloists and chorus.

An arresting performance of Brahms's powerful "Song of the Fates, and a puissant performance of "The Heavens Are Telling," by Beethoven, closed the program.

G. M. S.

World Court Month by Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Widespread criticisms of the opinion rendered by the World Court on the Austro-German Customs Union case have given rise to demands in many quarters for more stringent rules to safeguard the purely juridical nature of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The decision, given by an eight to seven majority and with two dissenting opinions, was characterized by certain sections of the world's press as being based too much on political considerations. On the other hand, it is pointed out by some that as the Court was asked to give a ruling on a political issue, it was bound to give a political answer.

* * *

One proposal was that the World Court should adopt the methods of many other courts of justice in several countries, and deliver only one opinion by a majority of votes, without publishing the number of votes or dissenting opinions. This would, however, necessitate a revision of the statute of the Court, as one of the articles expressly grants to judges the right of drawing up dissenting opinions.

Another recommendation is, that no judge should have the right to vote in a case in which the country to which he belongs is a party. A third plan proposes that persons, however distinguished and able they may be, who in the past have been connected too long and too closely with their government, whom they served devotedly and for many years, shall not be eligible as a judge in the World Court.

* * *

The Court, meanwhile, has an impressive list of cases before it, and immediately after the delivery of the advisory opinion on the customs union case on Sept. 5, proceeded with commendable speed to take up the next case, relating to railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland, for which hearings started on Sept. 16 and were concluded on Sept. 22.

* * *

Back of this question, whether Lithuania is obliged to open up railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland on the railway sector Landwarow-Kaisiadorys, is the original bone of contention—Vilna. This is the source of all the trouble. Lithuania claims Vilna, which was seized by Poland on Oct. 9, 1920, as its historical capital, and therefore severed all railway connection with Poland, in the way of economic reprisal against Poland.

* * *

The Court thought it desirable, with reference to the questions of general interest arising in connection with these matters, to hear the views of the Advisory and Technical Committee of Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, which was represented before the Court by its president, M. Silvain Dreyfus, vice-president of the General Council of Roads and Bridges and of the High Council of Public Works of France.

M. Dreyfus explained that after the World War railway traffic in the section under consideration on either side of the frontier between Poland and Lithuania ended at a distance of respectively 2 and 5 kilometers, or about 1¼ and 3 1-5 miles, from the frontier. This causes great economic damage to the ports of Libau, Königsberg, Memel and to a certain extent also to Riga. The committee assumed that under article 23 of the Covenant of the League Lithuania has to guarantee and maintain the freedom of traffic and transit for international trade.

* * *

The Lithuanian views were expounded by Mr. Sidzikauskas and Professor Mandelstam, who explained that Lithuania as a protest against the occupation of Vilna by Poland broke off all connection with Poland.

Following the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of Dec. 10, 1927, urging the two governments to get together and try to establish relations between the two neighbor countries suitable to obtain a good understanding in the interest or peace, Lithuania proposed to have all postal and railway traffic between the two countries directed over Germany or Latvia. This Poland rejected, according to the Lithuanian agent, because Poland wanted to obtain Lithuania's recognition of the existing territorial statute of Vilna.

Lithuania takes the standpoint that the peaceful and economic reprisal of the breaking off of all railway traffic with Poland does not form a deviation from the obligations under the Covenant, or from any other source of international treaties. Moreover, Lithuania reserved for itself the right, at the time when it accepted the obligations of the Covenant, not to apply the rules, laid down for the freedom of international traffic, to railway transportation of goods coming from or destined for Poland.

* * *

Mr. Mrozowski, acting as agent for Poland, took the opposite standpoint, contending moreover that reprisals are in defiance of Article 11 of the Covenant, as they always threaten peace. The statement made on behalf of Lithuania before the Court to the extent that Lithuania has never renounced the application of non-peaceful means for getting back Vilna, in his opinion formed a threat of aggression and was therefore not only in conflict with the Covenant but also with the Kellogg pact.

* * *

The recent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations added another two cases to the long list before the World Court. The Greco-Bulgarian questions relating to debts and reparation payments were referred for an advisory opinion to the Court. The question put to the Court runs as follows: Is there "a dispute between Greece and Bulgaria within the meaning of Article 8 of the Kaphandaris-Modoff agreement concluded at Geneva Dec. 9, 1927? If so, what is the nature of the pecuniary obligations arising out of the said agreement?"

* * *

The other new case regards the difficulties that arose as a consequence of the renunciation of the treaty which granted to Poland the right to have Polish war vessels anchor in the port of Danzig. Pending the negotiations, this treaty is being prolonged from month to month The World Court now has to answer the following question: "Do the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, Part III, Section IX, the convention concluded between Danzig and Poland at Paris on Nov. 9, 1920, and the relevant decisions of the Council of the League of Nations and of the High Commissioner confer on Poland rights or privileges with regard to the access to or anchorage in the port and waterways of Danzig of Polish war vessels? If so, what are these privileges?" The Court has been requested to give this opinion on this matter in the course of the session of the Council, to be held in January, 1932.

* * *

Proceedings in the Greenland case, the hearing of which is to take place late in 1932, are taking their natural course. The Government of Denmark has informed the registrar of the Court that its agents for the case relating to the legal status of certain territories in Eastern Greenland will be M. Harald de Scavenius, Danish Minister at The Hague, and M. K. Steglich-Petersen, advocate of the Supreme Court of Denmark.

New York Curb

(Continued From Page 15)

Sales		High	Low	Last
6	Cent P Serv 5½s '49	42	41	41
11	Cent St El 5½s '54	40⅞	40	40⅞
4	Cent St El 5s '48	38	37	38
16	Cent St P&L 5½s'53	51	50	51
1	Cin Gas & E 5½s'70 A	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
14	Cigar Str R 5½'49A	46⅞	46½	46⅞
7	Cities Ser 5s '66	53	52	53
120	Cities Ser 5s '50	53¼	52	53¼
8	Cities Ser G 5½ '42	53½	53	53½
1	Cities Ser G P 6s '43	64	64	64
21	Cities S P 5½s '52	66⅝	65¾	66⅝
1	Clev El Ill 5s '54 A	105½	105½	105½
1	Clev El Illum 5s '39	104	104	104
2	Clev Term 6s '41	55	47	55
5	Comw'lth Ed 4½s 56C	99	98½	98½
1	Comw'lth E 4½s NOE	97	97	97
19	Comw'lth E 4s 81F	90¼	89⅞	90¼
1	Cons Gas B 4½s 70H	103¼	103¼	103¼
38	Cons Gas Balt 4s 81	94½	93	93½
10	Cons Gas Util 6s 43A	50	42	50
5	Comm Pow 4½s 81	99	98½	99⅞
31	Cont Gas & El 5s 58A	73½	72⅛	72⅝
5	Crane Co 5s 40	98	98	98
2	Dela El Pow 5½s 59	80	80	80
1	Duquesne Gas 6s 45	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	East Util Inv 5s 54 A	37⅞	37½	37½
10	Ed Elec Il 5s 33	100½	100¼	100½
40	Ed Elec Ill 4s 32	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
1	El P N G 6s 42 ww	75	75	75
16	El Pow & Lt 5s 2030	65⅞	64½	64½
57	Empire O&R 5½s 42	50½	48½	50
5	Fairb Morse 5s '42	80	80	80
5	Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	75	74½	74½
1	Gary E&C 5s'34 A	93½	92½	92¼
14	Gatineau Pw 5s'56	74⅞	73½	74⅞
1	Gatineau Pow 6s'41	61	61	61
1	Gatineau Pow 6s'41B	61	61	61
5	Gen Mot 5s'32	100	100	100
35	Gen Bronze 6s'40	42	40	40¼
21	Gen Mot Accp 5s'34	98	97½	97½
23	Gen Mot 5s'35	97½	97	97
1	Gen Mot 5s'36	97	97	97
5	Gen Pb Util 6½s'56	57⅜	55	57⅜
1	Gen Vend 6s'37 xw	9	9	9
5	Gen W Wks 5s'43 A	37	35	37
5	Geo Pow 5s'67	96½	95⅞	96⅛
6	Ground Grippr 6s'44	16	15	16
8	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	98⅜	96	98⅜
14	Houst L&P 4½s'78D	90	89½	89¾
14	Houst L&P 4½s81E	90¼	89¾	90¼
10	Hudson Bay 6s'35	50	49	49
10	Hygrd Foods 6s'49A	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
14	Ill Pw & Lt 5s '56 C	90	89⅜	89⅜
6	Ill Pw & Lt 6s '53 A	99⅝	99	99
7	Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	99¾	99½	99½
38	Insull Ut In 6s '40 B	65	63½	64⅞
1	Int Pw Sec 7s '57 E	80	80	80
3	Int Salt 5s '51	80	76	76
16	Int Sec Am 5s '47	53¼	48¼	49
11	Inters Pow 6s '52	52½	52¼	52½
1	Int Pb S 5s '56 D	90¼	90¼	90¼
2	Jer C P&L 5s '47 B101	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	99	99	99
1	Ken Util 5s '69 I	90½	90½	90½
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	Kop G & C 5½s '50	97	96⅜	96⅜
1	Kop Gas & C 5s '47	88½	88½	88½
1	Kresge 5s '45	93	93	93
2	Laclede Gas 5½s '35	93	93	93
25	Lehigh P S 6s'26 A	90¼	89¾	90⅛
1	Libby McN&L 5s '42	89½	89½	89½
5	Louis P&L 5s '57	93	92	92
14	Mass Gas 5s '55	96½	96½	96½
22	Mass Util 5s '49 A	89	88	89
2	Memphis P&L 5s'48	102	102	102
9	Mid West U 5s '34	78½	78	78½
3	Mid West Util 5s '35	78	76	76
2	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	84	84	84
11	Minn P & L 4½s '78	92	91½	91½
17	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	83½	81½	81½
17	Mont LH&P 5s'51A	90⅜	89	89
3	Narragansett 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
5	Natl El Pow 5s '78	54½	53½	53½
3	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	89½	88	88
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	75⅞	75¾	75¾
5	Nat Pub C 5s '78	51¾	51¾	51¾
10	Nebr Pow 4½s '81	99	99	99
3	Nevada Sal El 5s '56	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2	N E G&E 5s '50	79	78	78¾
1	N E G&El 5s '48	79	79	79
8	N E Gas&El 5s '47	79	75½	75½
7	N E Pow 5½s '54	77	76	77
5	N E Pow 5s '48	68¾	67½	68¾
1	N E Pow 5s '47	78½	78½	78½
39	N Y Pow&Lt 4½s '67	83½	82¾	83½
9	Nor IPSer4½s'70E	92¼	90¾	90¾
2	Nor Ind P Ser 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8	Nor O P&Lt 5½s'51	100	100	100
33	Nor S Pw 4½s'61	94¾	94	94
4	Ohio Edison5s'60	98½	98½	98½
2	Ohio Pw 5s'52E	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
8	O Pow 4½s'56 D	94½	94⅜	94⅜
14	Oklahoma G&E5s'50	96⅞	95⅝	95¾
10	Oswego RPw6s'31	100	99	100
5	Pac Ga&El 4½s'57E	96¾	96½	96½
3	Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	95⅝	95	95
3	Pac G&E 5½s'53C	104½	104	104
2	Pac G&E 6s'41 B	108½	108	108
6	Pac P&L 5s '55	91½	89	91½
2	Pac W Oil 6½s'43	52	52	52
2	Penn C P&L 4½s'77	93½	92½	92½
3	Penn O P&L 5½s'54A	102	101½	102
7	Penn Tel-Corp 5s'60C	99¼	98	98
18	Peo G L&C 4s'81B	90¼	88½	88½
11	Peop L&P 5s'79 ww	20¼	20¼	20¼
11	Phil El Pw 5½s'72	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
10	Potomac Ed 5s'56 E	98	97	97
10	Pb Ser N Ill 5½s'81F	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Pb Ser Okla 6s'37 D	93½	93½	93½
3	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	96	96	96
5	Pug So P&L 5s'56C	93	93	93
11	Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	80	79½	79½
20	Reliance M 5s'34 A	89	87¼	89
19	Rep Gas 6s'45 A	61	53½	61
1	Roch Gumb Pw 5s'43	95	95	95

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Safe Har Wat 4½s 79	98	98	98
6	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A.	81	80¼	81
5	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D.	81	81	81
10	Sh Ben W&P 5s '52	89	88½	88½
9	SEP & L 6s 2025Axw.	90½	89½	89½
15	So Cal Ed 5s 51	103⅜	102¾	103⅜
1	So Cal Ed 5s 54	104	104	104
3	So Nat Gas 6s 44	44	40½	44
3	So Nat G 6s 44 xw	42	42	42
20	Sowest G&E 5s 57 A.	85	82½	85
3	So'west Lt&P 5s 57A.	80	80	80
2	Staley Mfg 6s 42	72¼	72¼	72¼
5	Stand G & E 6s 35.	91	91	91
9	Stl G & E 6s 35 ctf.	92	92	92
1	So'west N Gas 6s 45.	27½	27½	27½
4	Stand G & E 6s 51.	84	83½	84
2	Stand P & Lt 6s 57.	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
7	Sun Oil 5½s 39	96	96	96
3	Superpw Ill 4½s 68	82	82	82
7	Swift & Co 5s '40.	98½	98	98
3	Swift & Co 5s '44.	102⅜	102½	102½
2	Tex City Gas 5s '48	50	50	50
13	Tex El Serv 5s '60.	91	89¾	89¾
1	Tex Gas Util 6s '45.	22	22	22
11	Tex P&L 5s '56	94	93	93
4	Thermoid 6s '34	40	40	40
11	Union El 5s '67 B.	102¾	101½	101½
1	Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	97½	97½	97½
2	Un Lt & Pr 5s '75.	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Un Lt & P 5½s '59.	97¾	97¾	97¾
43	Un L&R 5½s '52.	70½	69	69½
8	Un Lt&Ry 5s '32	99½	99	99½
6	Un Pb Ser 6s'42 A	28	27	27
1	US Rub 6½s'34	60	60	60
1	Utah P&Lt 4½s'44	94	94	94
14	Van Sweringen 6s'35	38½	38⅛	38¼
3	Virg Pb Sr 5½s'46A	25	24	24
17	West Pa Pw 4s'61 H	97½	95¾	96½
6	West Pa Trac 5s'60	79	78¾	79
39	Wst Tex Util 5s'57A	70¼	69	69

FOREIGN BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

5	BogotaMtgBk7s'47	26	23	23
1	BogotaMtgBk7s'47 n	24	24	24
2	BuenAircePrvT½s'47	39¼	38¼	38¼
2	Cauca Val 7s '48	25	25	25
5	Cent Bk Ger 6s'52 A	39	39	39
3	CentBkGer6s'51B	40½	40½	40½
4	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5	Com Priv Bk 5½ '37	40¼	40¼	40¼
6	Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	45	45	45
5	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	34½	34⅛	34⅛
2	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	33½	33½	33½
4	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw.	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Hamburg El 5½ '38.	49	49	49
1	Hanover St 6½ '49.	33¾	33¾	33¾
2	It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	43	43	43
1	Lima Peru 6½s '58.	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	MansM½S 7s '41 xw	42¾	42¾	42¾
10	Medellin Col 7s '51.	35	35	35
25	Mendoza Pr 7½s '51.	32½	26	32½
14	Nip El P 6½s '53.	65½	65¼	65½
1	Saarbrueck 7s '35	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Santa Fe Arg 7s '45	30	30	30
4	Sauda Fls 5s '55 A.	100	100	100
10	Unit El Svc 7s '56.	50	50	50
2	Unit El Svc 7s '56w	51	50	51

Total stock sales today, 170,000 shares.
Total stock sales year ago, 453,000 shares.
Total bond sales today, $2,200,000. Total bond sales year ago, $1,930,000.

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

SPAN ROUNDS UP ARMED COMMUNISTS

CORDOBA, Spain, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dispatches from Villanueva today said that hundreds of civil guards were conducting a roundup over a wide area in an attempt to capture 1500 armed Agrarian Communists who are destroying crops and livestock.

The country folk, the dispatches said, are concentrating in Villanueva. Airplane scouts reported the Communists were widely scattered, with the main group fortified in the mountains. Thus far no resistance has been offered against the guards.

STATE POLICE REELECT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Capt. Martin T. Kennedy Jr. of the Cambridge Police Department was reëlected president of the Massachusetts State Police Association at the final session of its convention yesterday.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Scott Paper Company reported for the nine months ended Sept. 27 net profit of $754,404, equal to $3.82 a share on the common stock, compared with $783,826, or $3.96 a common share on a slightly smaller capitalization in the corresponding period last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Parents want approved reading list for children in upper grades and high schools; only good books listed; liberal commission; sample 25c postpaid. CRAIGIE CO., 156 Free St., Portland, Maine.

EVERY home needs Carbide's Iron Rust Soap. Removes ink, rust, fruit, chemical and all stains, containing iron, from washable materials. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dept. N, 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL Finest Personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments to friends. Earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $30,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; got a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BISHOP, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE graduate, with specialization in agriculture and animal husbandry and 3 years' practical experience in operation and management of dairy farm in mid-west; Christian Scientist preferred. Address THE PRINCIPIA COLLEGE, Elsah, Ill.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Agencies). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

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OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 2000 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

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HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES, authorized representative, shopping service WITHOUT CHARGE; California products: Pottery, glazed fruits, unique gifts, Oriental arts, interior decorating; men's, women's, children's apparel; correspondence invited. EVA BLANCHE DELAPLAIN 7128 Hollywood Boulevard, GL. 4762, Hollywood, California.

REAL ESTATE

ARTISTIC 16-room residence, 2-acre garden; exclusive location; 7 bedrooms, sleeping porch, 4 baths, 3 lavatories, living room 30x60, 4 garden porches; rent furnished $400 month; sale $58,000. MRS. W. E. HINDRY, Owner, 781 Prospect Blvd., Pasadena, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms: nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7842. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

SALESMEN WANTED

IN every state on commission basis; Flippad, the perfect bridge score pad holder; flips on or off the table while playing; the ideal dollar Christmas gift. ALAN R. HART COMPANY, Syracuse, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AVAILABLE November 1st, mechanical engineer, 16 years' experience centrifugal pumps; 8 years as chief engineer large pump concern in middle west; has latest technical and practical information for design of modern high efficiency pumps. Write X-19, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, EXPERT COACH. HE HAS BEEN SCREEN AND MICROPHONE SPEECH. 1807 N. ORANGE DRIVE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5175.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and 8 cars.

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—10 minutes' walk to Huntington Hotel, Pasadena—A modern, attractively furnished home, 6 rooms, 2 bedrooms, sleeping porch, den, 2 baths, fireplace, unit heating, G. E. double garage with maid's quarters; $200 month; references. 2764 Monterey Road.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Custer Arms, 671 Palmer Ave., adjoining Parkway—4, 5 and 6 rooms (2 baths); dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets; restaurant on premises or telephone Scarsdale 472 or Plaza 3-4300.

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y., The Gibson, Northern Boulevard at 149th St.—3 rooms and dining alcove to 6 rooms, 2 baths; fireproof; near Murray Hill Station; from $70. Telephone Flushing 9-6781.

N. Y. C., 75 West 190th (Corner University Ave.)—1 block from newly erected Christian Science church; high-class elevator apartment, 2-3-4-5-6 rooms, gas refrigeration; reasonable rentals. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms; refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY

1-2 Rm. Apts. 99-103 Norway St. $30-$45
BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 103 Norway St., Boston. Ken. 9238
See janitor on premises

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, BEACON HILL—Apartment, either furnished or unfurnished; one large, quiet, sunny room with fireplace, and large bath with shower. Tel. Haymarket 0541.

BOSTON, Back Bay — Sunny front apartment for two in exclusive building; near cars. Regent 4266, Suite 25.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7253, Comm. 8725.

BOSTON, SAVOY APARTMENTS, 24 Haviland Street—One and two-room suites with kitchenette and bath, $30 to $45; owner supervision.

BOSTON, 157 Huntington Ave.—Two 6-room apartments all improvements; to be rented together or separate. Kenmore 6191.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 25 Dalton Street—Large heated apartment, good outlook; rent $48. Apply S. 1 or 2.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive furnished apartment of 4 rooms and bath in very desirable location and near steam and trolley cars to rent for the winter at moderate price. Apply 9 Corey Road, Suite 7 (mornings) or call Asp. 3244.

CAMBRIDGE

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FIREPLACES, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION, switchboard service, bay windows, sunny exposure, 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Square.
3 rm, living rm, dining rm, bedroom, kit, bath, hall $65
4 rms (liv rm, din rm, 2 bedrms, kit, bath) $82
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2-rm, kit, bath, hall, front cor $63
4-rm, kit, bath, hall, front cor $95
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UNIV. 0477
Office open all day today and the Holiday.

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GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 W. 1st Street
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Draperies and Upholstering
Studio of
RICHARD PLUMER
Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 25375

MIAMI BEACH - MIAMI - CORAL GABLES

Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
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Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
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ORLANDO

The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

YOWELL-DREW CO.
36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
3 Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

STETSON HATS
Look well—last long
The MEN'S SHOP
CLARENCE BROWN

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave.
Phone 8176

TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 Tampa Street
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES
ONIE AVEI LHE HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN AND BOYS
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2102 GRAND CENTRAL AVE. Tel. H-1986
We cater to high grade hand work at reasonable prices.

Laura's Beauty Shop
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Shelton Permanent Waves
Completely Equipped for Care of Skin, Hair and Nails

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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE *and* FT. LAUDERDALE

Made by J. H. ROGERS
3411 So. Dixie
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Phone 2-2309

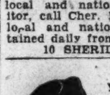
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
STATIONERS
OFFICE OUTFITTERS
A service station for home and office
313-15-17 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
SOUTH DIXIE HIGHWAY
FLAMINGO SECTION

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 to 12.
10 SHERIDAN DRIVE, Apt. 9



Your pleasure in wearing our hats will be added to our enjoyment in modeling them adaptable to your individuality—
Also Remodeling
Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"
218-219 NORRIS BUILDING

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Independent—Progressive—Competitive

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

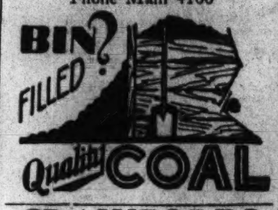
MANRY'S CASCADE FLORIST
We deliver flowers for all occasions
1169 Cascade Ave. SW. Call West 2697

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Fountain Pen Headquarters
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
84 BROAD STREET N.W.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Jellico Coal Co.
Phone Main 4100



CRAWFORDS
DU BARRY—The Symbol of loveliness in cosmetics
by RICHARD HUDNUT
We Deliver Phone Walnut 2760
Peachtree, Carnegie Way and Forsyth

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
In your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

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THOMAS *the Jeweler*
10 GOVERNMENT STREET
Watch and Clock Repairing
"Service with a smile"

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

FAN-LOU
BAKERY AND LUNCHEONETTE
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO EAT
We carry a full line of high grade bakery products
22 GOVERNMENT ST. and Arcade Bldg.
Opposite New Post Office

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

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The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

NEW ZEALAND—MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, well-established connection throughout N. Z., with SAMPLE-ROOM centrally situated, is desirous of representing manufacturers or warehousemen. Apply P. O. Box 1046, Christchurch, New Zealand.

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SWITZERLAND—An ideal opportunity is offered to parents wishing to place their children in a reliable home under loving and efficient supervision; excellent educational advantages; languages, music, sports; Christian Scientists preferred; prospectus, MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux (Lake Geneva).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OLD ESTABLISHED, well-connected building business in largest industrial town in Saxony seeks partner or associate with cash capital from RM 15,000 to RM 20,000. Apply to: Georg Douglas, Chemnitz, Apollostr. 28, Germany.

—Altren. Baugeschäft i. gr. Industriestadt sucht Teilhaber mit Bareinlage.

CORSETIERES

BERLIN—Corsets to measure. — Korsetts, Hüftgürtel. B'haller nach Mass, individuell nach jeder Figur z. billigsten Preisen. EMMA SCHRÖDER, Halensee, Bornstedtstr. 3, hpt.

DRESSMAKING

BERLIN—Elegant ladies' dresses made to measure. MODE-ATELIER JACOBS
Alt Moabit 131 Tel. Hansa 5460

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HANNOVER—Soap—Gute Haushalts-u. Toilettenseife. Verlangen Sie unverbindl. Besuch. Else ZERNICK, Grünstr. 21 B. II r.

JEWELERS

BERLIN—Jewellery, watches, repairs, resetting, engraving, testing of pearls & other gems. HOUDELET Sachverständiger. Invalidenstr. 29, II. Tel. D 2 Weidend. 9976.

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EUROPE, BRITISH ISLES—Australian manufacturer wants to buy straws, braids, all-overs, hoods, novelties, etc. Latest samples to L. GABRIDY, 808 Burwood Road, Hawthorn E3, Victoria, Australia.

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PARIS — Advertiser warmly recommends charming French family; house near Sorbonne and Luxembourg gardens; excellent cuisine; maids 40 years in family; home "spoiling." MADAME SCHUTTENBERGER, 96, rue Denfert-Rochereau, Paris, 14e.

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POST VACANT

GERMANY — Nursery governess wanted at once to 3 children (3-7 years), must be reliable and experienced, not under 30. Christian Scientist preferred; state references, terms, and send photo to Frau M. LOESCH, Bahn i. Pom., Breitestr. 18.

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

HYERES—FRENCH RIVIERA

DRESSES JERSEY, etc. *LATEST NOVELTIES*
BOKA
AVENUE ALPHONSE DENIS

PARIS

MONITOR
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Outenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

Smartest Hats in Paris
for the price from 200 frs. up
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS
Marcaline

HAIR DRESSING
Hair Cut or Water Wave, 10 frs. Permanent Waving—30% Reduction on tariff on presentation of this advertisement.
Hair Specialities in all branches at moderate prices.
A. ALBERT
31, rue Tronchet (First Floor) Tel. Louvre 0.68

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

Hotel Brighton
218 rue de Rivoli
Finest situation opp. Tuileries Gardens
Entirely renovated
Moderate terms

Nétiane MODES
Moderate Prices
Building St. Augustin
26, rue de la Pépinière
1st Floor, Salon 22 & 23. Tel. Laborde 00-06
Punctual and absolutely reliable

FREISTAAT DANZIG

DANZIG

ART DEALERS
Louis Schröder
Bilder-Kunsthandlung
Oelgemälde
Einrahmungen
Gr. Scharmachergasse 3 Tel. 25028

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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Unter den Linden 59A

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WILHELM LUCAS JUN.
Propr.: Max Giessmann
Court Tailors to His Majesty the King of Sweden
Berlin N. W. 7 Tel. Merkur 6150
Unter den Linden 59, II (A. 1 Jäger 0563)
Herrenschneider

CAFE TEA ROOMS
High Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
24 LEIPZIGER STRASSE (City)

Decorators
MALERARBEITEN JEDER ART
Rudolf Kupfer
Malermeister
Eisenacherstr. 115 Tel. B 7 Pallas 8223

Typewriters
G. ALBRECHT
Charlottenburg Bismarckstr. 4
Tel. C 4 Wilhelm 4638
Schreibmaschinen u. Reparaturen Bürobedarf

Coal Dealers
MARIE STREUSSEL
Kottbuser Ufer 52. Tel. F 5, Oberbaum 8300
Kohlen • Koks • Briketts

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

LINEN DRAPERS
Hesse & Wiebe
Wilhelm Str. 42 B
Ecke Zimmer Str.
Wäsche-Ausstattungen

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER-GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, ent. Meineke Str.
Telephone, J 1 Bismarck 4556

Furniture—Möbel
SCHLAFZIMMER
Herren- u. Speisezimmer
WILLI KLUG
O 34, Warschauerstr. 13. Fabrikgebäude pt.
Tel. E 3 Andreas 4900

BERLITZ SCHOOL
teaches all languages; first-class native teachers; 50 years' experience, the most up-to-date method
Berlitz Schools all over the world.
LEIPZIGER STR. 110
KURFÜRSTENDAMM 26 a

KLUGE
DELICATESSEN
Speciality: Best quality flour, all baking ingredients.
Wilmersdorf Pfalzburger Str. 89
Tel. H 1 Pfalzburg 6340
Feinkost. Spezialität feinstes Auszugsmehl "Müllerstolz" und sämtliche Backartikel

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

CARPETS LINOLEUM
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL
Potsdamer Str. 127. Tel. B 1 Kurfürst 9416
TEPPICHE LÄUFER LINOLEUM
Decken aller Art
Leser dieser Zeitung erhalten Sonderrabatt ausgenommen Linoleum und Markenartikel

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ARNOLD GOTTSCHLING
BERLIN S 14 WALLSTR 66
ARGO

TAILOR
BRUNO SCHOEN
SCHNEIDERMEISTER
Berlin SW 68 Charlottenstr. 89
Tel. A. 7 Dönhoff 2273

HEDWIG ICKER
CHOCOLATES—PRALINEN
Berlin-Charlottenburg Dahlmannstr.
Tel. Bleibtreu 0718

DECORATORS
FRITZ STEFFEN, Malermeister
Charlottenburg Kant Str. 61
Telephone: C 4 Wilhelm 4033
Aufführung sämtlicher Malerarbeiten Tapetenkleben

STATIONERY
FRANZ ZABEL
Drucksachen, Fenipapiere
Bürobedarf Geschäftsbücher
SW. 11, Stresemannstr 55, Anhalter Bhf.
Tel. F. 5 Bergmann 5917

Road Constructors
FRIEDRICH NITZE Nachf.
Steinsetzmeister
Erdarbeiten, Kanalisierung, Anpflanzungen
Friedenau, Friesenstr. 10
Tel. Rheingau 3646

EUGEN ZEISE
Greifswalder Str. 43 Tel. Königstadt 824
IRONMONGERY
House & Kitchen Utensils Glass & China
Haus & Küchengeräte Glas, Porzellan

Interior Decoration
RAUMKUNST
Malerische Ausstattung, Renov. v. Wohnungen, Cafés, Lichtspieltheatern, etc. Bemalung v. Seide, Lampenschirmen, Möbeln, Schildern. EDMUND SCHALOW
Bln. Niederschönhausen, Blankenburgerstr. 19

Furriers—Pelzwaren
E. ZASTROW, Kürschnermeister
Potsdamerstr. 92 (U-Bahn Bülowstr.)
Tel. B7 Pallas 1582
Reparaturen Umarbeitungen

Sport-Accessories Clothing
Gustav Steidel
Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70

Dyers & Cleaners
FÄRBEREI u. CHEM. REINIGUNG
WILLY SCHULZE
Neukölln, Hermann Str. 177
20 Filialen in Berlin
Freie Abholung u. Lieferung
Rufen Sie an: F 2 Neukölln 0754 & 0329

Shirtmakers
KUNTZE & CO.
Hemdenmacher
Nürnbergerstr. 66 (Nähe Tauentzienstr.)
Herrenwäsche-Ausstattungen

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REINHARD FRITZ
Kürschnermeister
Tel.: B 3 Königstadt 5511
Goldaperstr. 16 Ecke Knipprodestr. 2. Portal
Pelzwaren—Atelier
Neuanfertigung, Reparaturen, Umarbeitungen

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. KASTANIEN ALLEE 50
Furniture, also Suites
Large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel
Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleichterung

International Forwarding Agents

Berlin SO 36 Reichenberger Str. 97

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
GEGR. MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 67
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1235

Haberdashery, Underwear, Hosiery
Hermann Schwertfeger
Prinzbergerstr. 97 (Ecke Lietzenburger Str.)
Kurzwaren, Trikotagen, Strümpfe

GERMANY
BERLIN
(Continued)

KARL LINDE JUN.
Builders and Decorators
Berlin-Neukölln
Richardplatz 19 v. II. Tel. Neukölln 6381
Sämtliche Maurer-, Zimmer u. Putzarbeiten, Hausreparaturen, Fassadenarbeiten
Grundstücksverwaltungen, Vermittlung von Häuserkauf
Bauschverständigen-Gutachten

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

ERICH WEGENER
Florists
Berlin-Halensee, Kurfürstendamm 72
Tel. C. 3 Bleibtreu 2514
Blumenspendenvermittlung nach allen Städten

PENSION POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevuestr. 6 Tel. Lützow 1614
High-class. *Running water.*

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PHOTOGRAPHY COLOURS
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Lützowstr. 78 Tel. B 2, Lützow 118
Toilette-Artikel, Parfüm, Foto, Farben

Piano Lessons
ELFRIEDE SCHULZ, *Pianistin*
Staatl. anerkannte Lehrerin für Klavier.
Bln. N. 113, Rodenbergstr. 7, vorn I

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COALS
Gustav Höke
Siegfriedstr. 11 Tel. 2893
Kohlen, Koks, Anthrazit, Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

BRAUNSCHWEIG

RADIO
Sets & Accessories
FR. FÖRSTERLING & POSER
Schöppenstedterstr. 10. Telephone 2309.

MAX BARTELS
The Big Fashionable Shoestore
Steinweg 36 only Tel. 385
Shoes made to measure. Repairs
Elegant up-to-date styles
Prices are: 12.50, 14.50, 16.50, 18.50
DAS GROSSE MODERNE SCHUHHAUS
Stets elegante Neuheiten

Dressmakers
Dress Materials, Suitings, Embroidering
Geschw. Henties, Bettmar 70

DAMENSCHNEIDEREI
Musterkollektion f. Damen u. Herrenstoffe in Wolle und Seide
Spez. Stoffmalerei und Stickerei

UMBRELLAS
for ladies, gentlemen & children. Repairs. New line: Most fashionable Knitwear. Agents for F. O. Salzmann, Dresden
W. T. FESQ.
Bohlweg 36, Ecke Dankwardstr.
Regenschirme, Reparaturen. Strickmoden

Made to Measure Elegant
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
Lotte Bruns
Wolfenbüttel, Lindenerstr. 51
Anfertigung eleganter Damen-u. Herren-Wäsche

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"Zum Lustingen Füsilier"
Old Established Family Restaurant
Renowned cuisine
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Proprietor Chr. Tietje

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The Leading Store for
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silk and other materials, lingerie, millinery, gloves, haberdashery, curtains, carpets, linoleum.
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Overground and Underground Construction. Industrial Buildings, Alterations, Villas Country and Tenement Houses, House Building complete in every detail undertaken.
Renovation. Repairs. Expert advice given.

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Jeden 1. SONNTAG im Monat
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Permanent Waving, Finger Waving

GERMANY

DRESDEN
(Continued)

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Kl. Plauensche Str. 53
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F. A. Müller & Co., Pragerstr. 20, I. Stock
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For Happy Children
Poems by Gabriele Florey
Artistic colour prints by Alfred Matlick
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Augsburger Str. 3 Tel. 31803
FÜR FROHE KINDERHERZEN
Gedichte von Gabriele Florey
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Brückstr. 32/33 Tel. 2231
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Pelzmäntel—Füchse—Pelzkrawatten
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SCHIRME kauft man bei
SCHIRM-SCHROTH
Töngesgasse 23 Zeil 88
Ecke Trierischegasse. Ecke Schäfergasse.
Reparieren — Ueberziehen

Department Stores
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Das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a.M.
Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

Cocoa Roast Barley
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M
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empfehlen ihren guten KAKAO usw.

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Musical Instruments
HUGO MEINEL
Halberstadt a. Harz Martinsplan 5
Musikinstrumente, u. a. Violinen
u. Zupfinstrumente sowie Zubehör
Reparaturwerkstatt

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Gold and Silver Ware
SPECIALITY: Jewelry made to order. Own repair shop.
ANTON ICKE
Altona, Holsten Str. 31
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in all its branches Toilet requisites
Specialty: Henné
C. Bekker, Mühlenkamp 6
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Damen-Frisier-Salon. Dauerwelle, Haararbeiten, Toilette-Artikel etc.

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Chocolate, Biscuits, Cocoa, Postum, etc.
Schokoladenhaus Grimm vor dem Dammtor
Grindelallee 54-55 Tel. Nordsee 4102
SCHOKOLADEN, KEKS, KAKAO.
POSTUM, etc.

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Hamburg, Grindelallee 1 *(near Dammtor)*
Tel. Hansa 7333
Complete Home Furnishing
Good Style Best References
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

Hosiery and Woollen Wear
RUDOLF STROBEL
Bramfelder Strasse 75
Tel. B 3 Lützow 0674
Strümpfe u. Wollwaren Spezialgeschäft

Mineral waters, artificial and natural Lemonades of every kind
MINERALWASSERFABRIK HERMANN & SOHN
Hamburg-Wandsbek, Karl Str. 73
Tel. B 8 Claudius 8452
Mineralwasser, Künstlich und natürlich Brauselimonaden—Citronensprudel

Watch Makers Jewellers
Gold and Silver Ware Repairs
W. BECKER & CO.
Established (gegr.) 1875
Kaltrepel 19 Ecke Spernort, Steinstr.
Tel. C 2 Centrum 5611
Uhrmacher Juwelere
Uhren, Gold- und Silberwaren, Reparaturen

PENSION
FACKLAM-SCHÖNEWALD
Tesdorpf Strasse 19
Near Dammtor Station and Alster
Private Villa with Running Water and Telephone in Every Room
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Wall-paper Bedding Chinese Mats
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THE HAGUE
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE
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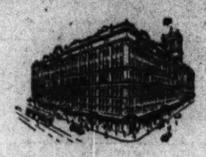

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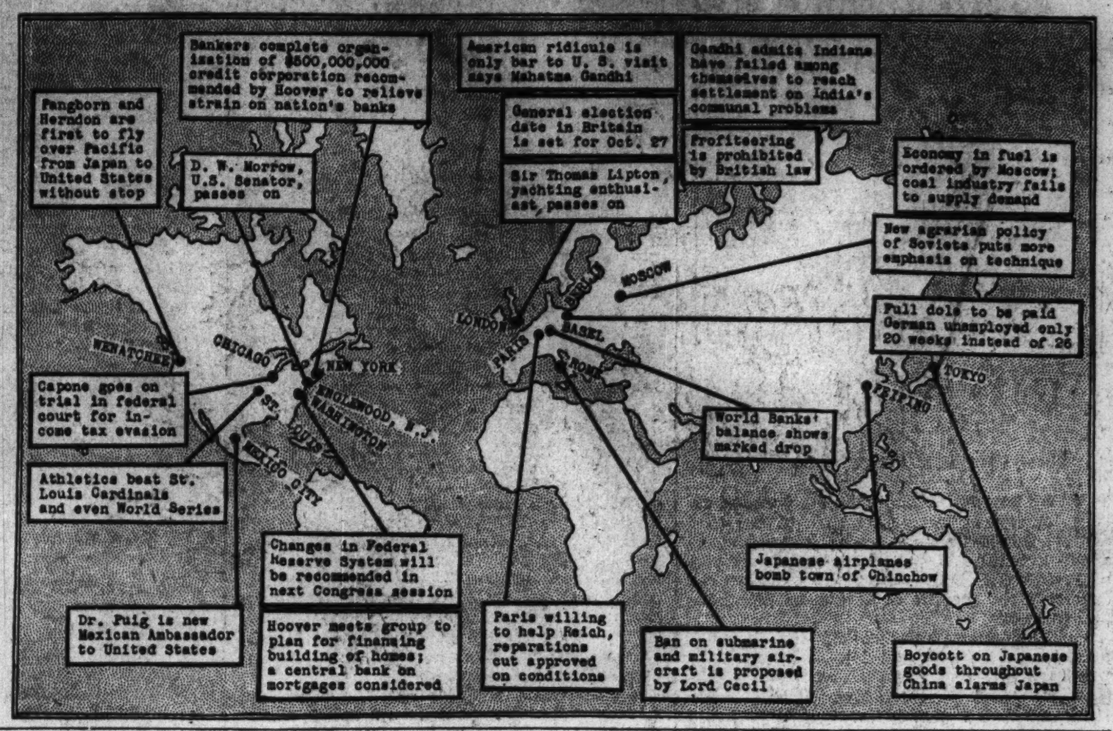
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Bankers complete organization of $500,000,000 credit corporation recommended by Hoover to relieve strain on nation's banks
American ridicule is only bar to U. S. visit says Mahatma Gandhi
Gandhi admits Indians have failed among themselves to reach settlement on India's communal problems
Fangborn and Herndon are first to fly over Pacific from Japan to United States without stop
D. W. Morrow, U.S. Senator, passes on
General election date in Britain is set for Oct. 27
Profiteering is prohibited by British law
Sir Thomas Lipton, yachting enthusiast, passes on
Economy in fuel is ordered by Moscow; coal industry fails to supply demand
New agrarian policy of Soviets puts more emphasis on technique
Full dole to be paid German unemployed only 20 weeks instead of 26
Capone goes on trial in federal court for income tax evasion
Athletics beat St. Louis Cardinals and even World Series
World Banks' balance shows marked drop
Changes in Federal Reserve System will be recommended in next Congress session
Dr. Puig is new Mexican Ambassador to United States
Hoover meets group to plan for financing building of homes; a central bank on mortgages considered
Paris willing to help Reich, reparations cut approved on conditions
Ban on submarine and military aircraft is proposed by Lord Cecil
Japanese airplanes bomb town of Chinchow
Boycott on Japanese goods throughout China alarms Japan
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
WASHINGTON
ST. LOUIS
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
BASEL
ROME
MOSCOW
TOKYO
FUKUOKA

All Nature

Tansy
(Tanacetum vulgare)

Where: European in origin; has been spread by civilization to all temperate parts of the globe, being especially abundant in North and South America from the Atlantic Coast to the Rockies and Andes wherever man has settled. In Europe it borders almost every path and roadway.

Distinguishing features: A golden, flat-topped flower cluster resembling old-fashioned buttons of tubular florets. It cannot be mistaken and is common even in city lots and dumps, with an odor and appearance all its own.

Until recent years this herb was believed to have miraculous powers for curing about everything that seemed to go wrong with mortals. Its disagreeable taste alone tempered its use. As civilization and science progressed, however, and the march of investigation and discovery gradually discarded old remedies, tansy took the back seat which it deserved along with countless other herbs. Every year hundreds of plants which were described in old herbals as good for this or that are being discarded. European as well as American investigators are interested in this problem.

Tansy was introduced to America from Europe as a garden flower early in the nineteenth century and has since escaped to grow as a common roadside weed in nearly every locality. It is like the dandelion in its growth and spread. Its common name "tansy" is widely regarded as a corruption of the Greek *athanasia*, meaning "immortality" as the plant seems to survive maltreatment; there are those, however, who trace the name to the Latin *tenax*, "tenacious"—as needing little care.

In some parts of England, curious Easter customs still linger with which are connected the use of tansy cakes and puddings which are made with this plant as a flavoring extract representing the use of bitter herbs at the paschal feast.

Tansy is a beautiful flower in spite of its often wretched surroundings, having dark-green, deeply cleft, fernlike leaves attached to an upright stem about three feet in height. It blooms from July to October in North America, and from December to March in South America. Almost any empty lot on the way to school or work will yield a generous bouquet of these blossoms.

Worth Knowing

TO PROTECT A CROCUS BLOOMING ON THE LAWN OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT LENINGRAD EMPRESS CATHERINE I HAD A GUARD MOUNTED THERE, AND FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS SENTRIES WERE STATIONED AT THAT SPOT BEFORE THE ORDER WAS FINALLY COUNTERMANDED.

A Quotation for Today

DO NOT flatter yourself that you can be really happy unless you are useful. Happiness and usefulness are born twins.—MARDEN.

The Mail Bag

Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

For some quite time I have been reading the letters published in the Mail Bag columns of our paper, and have always enjoyed them so very much, and thought them so interesting. Here we read letters from England, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin, and many other states and countries just as interesting and thrilling.

I am a school girl of 16, and enjoy all sports, including and especially swimming, diving, tennis, basketball, hockey and ice skating. I suppose I may even mention roller skating. But then, that is practically of the past, as is bicycle riding. I wish I lived in Belgium or some one of the foreign countries where girls can be caddies!

While I have corries in quite a few different places in the United States, as yet I have none from across the seas. Won't some of you Mail Baggers in England, Holland, Scotland, Germany or any of those countries who are interested in sports of any kind, movies, journalism, playing the piano, singing, going to school and collecting snapshots and postal cards, please write to me?

I am a "Connecticut Yankee," but formerly lived in Michigan, the "Wolverine" State. Connecticut is called the "Nutmeg" State, and Hartford, the capital, is known all over the world as the "Insurance City."

Betty B.

Jackson, Michigan

Dear Editor:

As I do not think my first letter to the Mail Bag was published, I am making a second attempt.

Jackson is a city with a population of about 55,000 or over and is 80 miles from the great city of Detroit. Michigan is noted for its large number of lakes. From Brooklyn, a small town about 16 miles from here, any one of 50 lakes can be reached within 15 minutes' drive.

Once I went with my parents on a trip up in northern Michigan. We camped at a small lake called Brookenson Lake, which has three other lakes joined to it by channels. On our way home we stopped at Grand Haven on Lake Michigan, and while we were there we walked out on the pier to the lighthouse and watched the big boats as they came in. We had great fun and enjoyed our trip immensely.

I am 15 years old and I hope to gain many correspondents through the Mail Bag, so please write, Mail Baggers, and I promise to answer all your letters.

With best regards to all Mail Baggers and to you, dear Editor.

Betsy C.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

It surely is a wonderful privilege to correspond with those who seem to be distant but in reality enjoy and are interested in the same things we are. I have had and enjoyed the privilege. I am 16 and a junior in high school. I have used the Monitor ever since I can remember for school work. Last June a notebook on gardening was required for botany. The House and Gardens Page proved a continual source of supply.

I attend Sixteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, here and have been an attendant of the Sunday School for ten years. If my present plans work out, I shall attend Principia when I finish high school. I am interested in all sports, particularly tennis and also play the piano and ukulele. I am also a member of our school Glee Club.

My travels have been confined to northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Canada. However, I should like to be able to supply any information concerning these regions or Chicago, as I have lived here all my life.

I should love to correspond with girls anywhere and promise to answer promptly. Unfortunately I can correspond only in English.

Donalda C.

Toowong, Brisbane, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading the Monitor for years. I enjoy the Young Folks' Page also the "Sunny Hours" stories very much. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School and would not miss a Sunday for anything.

We live in "Sunnyside," Toowong, not very far from the Brisbane River. We are the fourth generation that has lived in this house. I attend the Toowong school, and I hope to attend the Brisbane Girls' Grammar School next year. I should like to correspond with any girls of my own age (12), especially from England, China, Japan, and North America.

Fae T.

New London, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am writing to thank you for several correspondents I gained some time ago. As I have been reading the Monitor for a long time, I thought it would be nice to write and express my appreciation again. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade, but letters from any part of the world from girls of any age will be appreciated. I should like especially to hear from France, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Greece, Australia, Japan, China and Africa.

Stamps are one of my interests and I should be glad to hear from girls collecting stamps, also from girls who have traveled a good deal. Another of my hobbies are birds and animals, and I have a scrapbook of each. I also save the "All Nature" stories from my scrapbook. I collect postcards and curios and will exchange with anyone who cares to. I am also a Girl Scout and I should like to correspond with some girls connected with that organization. I enjoy outdoor sports very much and some day hope to visit the Alps. I like music and play the piano, but I enjoy reading better.

Hoping to gain some correspondents, I will close with love to all Mail Baggers and to you, dear Editor.

Alice Irma S.

Rebus Puzzle

A rebus, as you may know, is a method of expressing words or phrases by pictures or positions of words or letters. In the upper portion of this puzzle, the phrase "I understand" is illustrated to aid you in solving the two maxims illustrated in rebus form below. Can you find them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Boy's Names Puzzle: Patrick, Thomas, Andrew, Stephen, Edgar.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

East Orange, N. J.

"GIVE to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away," is a business policy which many have not accepted, yet the owner of a million-dollar milk concern near here is proving that it is far from ruinous.

One of dozens of cases in point is that of an impoverished family which bought milk simultaneously of two competing concerns with no prospects whatever of paying their bills of $14 and $90, respectively.

On being owed $14, one concern refused further delivery. Learning the situation, the other firm to which was owed $90 made up the lack thus occasioned by sending both amounts, its former order together with that of its more wary competitor.

Not only is kindness displayed toward customers, allowing enormous bills where the need is acute and there are children in the family, but poultrymen and dairymen from whom the firm buys receive top prices for their products. Retail prices are consequently higher than those of competing concerns, but customers seem to pay the difference gladly.

And so the firm and all with whom it comes in contact profit by the generous, constructive thought of the owner.

Why

The Empress Eugenie,
(In French *Eu-zhay-nee*)
Had a derby quite teeny
With cock feathers three;

She felt she could banish
The big floppy hat
Since her face, which was Spanish,
Was worth looking at.

—H. H. H.

A Word a Day

Acoustics

Pronounced preferably *a-koos'-tiks*, with *a* as in *sofa*, *oo* as in *food*, *i* as in *it*.

From the standpoint of physics this word is applied to the science of sound, treating of its production, transmission, and effects.

To the architect and builder—and, perhaps, to the average person—the word means "the sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium with respect to distinct hearing."

The word is not an old one in English, although the adjective "acoustic" was listed in the Coles Dictionary (1684). It is derived from the Greek ἀκουστικός (akoustikos), "relating to sound," an extension of ἀκούειν (akouein), "to hear."

Example: "The engineers made a study of the acoustics of the hall."

Notes and Queries

Suffix "-ics"—This ending is used to form the names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as "acoustics," "physics," "politics," "gymnastics," "athletics," "ethics," etc. When denoting a science or a scientific treatise, the plural forms are regarded as singular, as "the acoustics of the building is being surveyed," "politics requires a shrewd candidate," "the ethics of the situation was discussed." When designating matters of practice, such forms are oftener regarded as plurals, as "athletics constitute a major factor in college," "the tactics were questioned."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

How the New Bank Will Help

"JUST how will it work?" is the question on the lips of many in regard to the new $1,000,000,000 National Credit Corporation which is being set up at the recommendation of President Hoover to help the banks. "Just how will the benefit of it get to my bank and to me?"

Well, for an explanation let's look in on a man whom we may call Mr. Peter Gorham, president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Johnsville. Mr. Gorham's bank has been reasonably careful in its loans and has kept cash enough in its vaults for ordinary times. But lately some depositors have been drawing down their accounts and he has felt others a little skittish or concerned about their deposits. And he realizes that if a run got started the cash might not last very long. The Federal Reserve Bank could give him some help, but possibly not enough.

Now, among the assets of the Farmers and Merchants National are several such items as these: Some Burlington Railroad bonds, sure to be paid when due, but would have to be sold at a loss if turned into cash on the present market. A few New York real estate bonds which the bank bought to diversify its investments—safe bonds, but almost unmarketable. Mortgages on the Hardaman Block and the White Front Store, two of the best buildings in Johnsville. And mortgages on a string of farms belonging to men like Arthur Price and Jim Cassidy and Ben Wallace, who can't meet much more than the interest out of this year's twenty-five-cent wheat, but who will make their land pay if anybody's does another year.

These things are perfectly sound investments, but they are not like the short-term loans which can be called in to meet an emergency. Nor can Mr. Gorham take these bonds and mortgages to the Federal Reserve Bank and get money on them by rediscounting them as he does the thirty-day to ninety-day notes of his business customers.

But when the new credit institution is opened, Mr. Gorham and hundreds of other local bank presidents will be able to take a portfolio of their sound but temporarily unsalable bonds and mortgages to a committee of his local clearing house or some other regional group which represents the credit corporation in his district. The committee will look over this collateral and, if it approves, will lend money to the Farmers and Merchants Bank to add to its cash reserves.

Then Mr. Gorham will not have to hold such a tight rein in order to be safe against a scare among his bank's depositors. He will not have to call in that loan to George Kelsey, the grocer, who deserves help in carrying the accounts of folks who have been out of work at the tannery, and he can renew the notes of the Eagle Printery and Max Bernstein, the clothier. Besides, he can encourage Ed Thorp, down at the mattress factory, to go ahead with putting in that new machinery and to stock up on cotton while it is cheap. Although Will Reed, the hardware man, has not been able to move his farm implements very fast, a little extra credit would enable him to do a good business in electric refrigerators. And it would be worth while to let Nick Fotenopoulos have that $300 to paint up the Elite Café.

So with all these things doing there will be work for a few more mechanics, truck drivers, salesmen, printers, painters, and so on. And with this happening not only in Johnsville but in Bloomfield, Clay Center, Martinsburg, Middletown, Oak Cliff, Fort Wayne, Savannah, Seattle, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, to name only a few of the places in the Bankers' Directory, probably enough more people will buy new pocketbooks, overcoats, automobiles, gas stoves, books, chairs and airplane rides so that the Johnsville tannery and hundreds of other plants can start work again.

A Shortage in Villains

EFFORTS are being made to surmount the obstacle to interracial good will presented through certain motion pictures. The Chinese, for example, are not a race of villains, although that might be the natural assumption of American moviegoers who for years have seen them generally portrayed as direly wicked.

Movie writers, perhaps, chose members of this race for sinister parts because they occupied a portion of the globe remote from the region in which the pictures would be shown. But now China has its cinema theaters, and though the audiences fail to understand the words, they cannot mistake the intended social standing of their countrymen who are made to sneak through the pictures with knives up their sleeves and supposedly Oriental smirks on their faces. And China has objected. Pictures thus portraying Chinese are being widely banned from Chinese theaters.

In their search for substitutes the movie makers have found further complications, for pictures are made to show not alone in one country, and any other race so grossly libeled immediately protests. And American audiences, enlightened by travel, radio and reading, frequently regard with suspicion and ofttimes disgust the unfair presentation of other peoples in inferior light.

Hollywood now seeks some far-off and insignificant country from which its villains may be listed. It will have difficulty. Perhaps the best thing would be to invent a special Villainland from which all necessary "foreign villains" could derive. Art would lose little by such a device and good will among nations would greatly gain.

Mr. MacDonald's Manifesto

IN HIS election manifesto to the British people on behalf of the National Government, Ramsay MacDonald does not speak as the leader of a party. Members of the Cabinet of which he is the head do not profess to be in agreement about many matters of first-class importance, nor do their supporters in Parliament who will seek election propose to refrain from stating the case of their particular party, or even from fighting other supporters of the National Government who hold other views.

Stanley Baldwin, although a member of the present MacDonald Government, issues a separate manifesto of his own to the Conservatives emphasizing Conservative policy. Sir Herbert Samuel, also a member of the Cabinet, makes his own separate appeal to that section of the Liberal Party which he represents. Never before in the history of Great Britain has an election been held under such strange conditions. And Mr. MacDonald, in stating the National Government's case, takes his stand on the fact that "these are times of exceptional urgency and exceptional conditions which demand exceptional treatment."

Against these varying views, Labor presents a fairly united front based on a policy entailing increased "dole" expenditures financed by further taxation of the rich, national control of banking, and maintenance of the status quo as regards free trade.

On the National Government's side, it is Mr. MacDonald's manifesto, and that alone, which declares the common ground on which the otherwise diverging loyalties of the party leaders meet. It is he alone who is empowered to state on behalf of all the line of action his composite administration will pursue when the country has given a verdict.

The objective is clear enough. There must be a "monetary policy which will establish sterling in confidence and authority," negotiations for international agreements to remove causes of economic distress and plans to insure that the country is living within its means by exporting as much as it imports. This, with relief of unemployment and the checking of unfair exploitation, is the most important task which the National Government has to undertake.

When he comes to the precise measures to be adopted for insuring a revival of the country, the Prime Minister refuses to tie his hands in advance. But no plan is ruled out. Among possible proposals he specifically mentions tariffs and speaks of the expansion of exports and contraction of imports, commercial treaties and mutual economic arrangements with the Dominions. Nothing that would gratify an advocate of a general tariff or even of "Empire free trade" is excluded from those generous terms. But Mr. MacDonald promises none of these things. He only declares the Government will be "free to consider" them.

It is evident that, so far as he is concerned, there is one supreme necessity of the moment in comparison with which all others are of minor importance. He wants to obtain an unmistakable verdict from the people against an unsound and reckless financial policy. He wants the electorate to repudiate the Labor policy of seeking to win back prosperity by sapping the fortifications of capital and by attempts to redistribute wealth without regard for the machinery by which wealth is created.

Those who favor Mr. MacDonald's view, whatever their party politics, are for the National Government. Those who take the opposite view and follow the official Labor Party are against it. Under the surface the old party game may—indeed will—continue. But the nation as a whole is asked to give its main attention to those fundamentals, and to those first urgent measures implied by them, which the Prime Minister on behalf of himself and his strangely assorted colleagues has laid down in his national manifesto.

Bribe Givers and Bribe Takers

IT TAKES two parties to make a horse trade. It likewise takes two to accomplish bribery. There must be a bribe giver as well as a bribe taker. In this connection the Committee of One Thousand, which is cultivating an informed public opinion on the progress of the investigation of municipal corruption in New York City, raises a pertinent question. It is whether, without minimizing the gravity of the bribe taker's guilt, there is not danger of ignoring or minimizing the part played by the bribe giver. Mr. Edward T. Devine of the committee asserts that business interests which seek profits through bribery represent an even greater evil than the official who accepts a bribe to influence his public acts.

Mr. Devine points out that in the New York investigation public attention naturally has been fixed on exposing corruption among city officials. The vigorous attempt to compel an ex-veterinarian to tell with whom he split his $2,000,000 acquired in an amazingly successful practice in zoning cases before the Board of Standards and Appeals obviously aims to expose officials, if any, who could be reached by bribery. Likewise, the question is raised whether a county judge convicted last year in the federal courts of using the mails to defraud has similar information. In the federal inquiry it was learned that during four years while he was on the bench the judge had received approximately $250,000 in fees from a steamship company for professional services in obtaining leases on city piers. The natural question for those who are investigating the city administration is, Did any official receive any of these fees?

But in addition to following up this question, Senator Hofstadter's investigating committee would be doing a great public service if through its efforts the men higher up—not only in the administration, but in the business world—could be exposed.

The sole enemy of good government in New York City is not the political party which elects or appoints corruptible judges, commissioners, engineers and inspectors. It would be a very naïve observer of public affairs who would overlook the greater responsibility of the business interests which corrupt public officials.

It may be alleged that the bribe taker is doubly guilty in that he is not only dishonest, but also faithless to his oath of office. Nevertheless, if permanent good citizenship and the creation of an upright community are the objectives, we shall be less concerned about the petty grafter—the city employee who, being tempted, betrays his trust—than about those who profit by inducing such betrayal. The continual violation of the law and of elementary business ethics by steamship companies, contractors, merchants, building concerns and other members of the financially privileged groups of society is fundamentally the greater evil. Until this provocative evil can be dealt with, the exposing of particular grafting officials and any changes in the mechanism of government, however desirable in themselves, will be of less value than if such exposures and reforms are accompanied by attention to the bribe giver as well as the bribe taker.

The man or concern that condones or practices bribery or corruption in business is a major factor in the problem which troubles many other municipalities besides New York.

A Chain of Three Links

TUCKED away at the end of President Hoover's statement following the White House conference appears the promise that he will discuss war debts with Premier Laval. Nobody doubted that this would be one of the subjects of conversation, but it is gratifying to have a prior announcement that it will be on the agenda.

The question before the conferring statesmen will be: "Shall the moratorium be lengthened or shall the war debts be revised?" It has been felt for several months past that a year's holiday is not enough. It is difficult to conceive that the upward swing in the business cycle will be fast enough to warrant resumption of war debt payments by next July as scheduled.

Would it therefore be advisable to extend the period of grace? Many authorities have urged this course, based on the wisdom of waiting until the world has settled down to price stability before resuming arrangements the burdensomeness of which depends on the way prices move.

The argument has its merits. The war debt settlements were reached on the rule of "capacity to pay," and if the same rule is used in revising them, the assessors will have a difficult task if they are called upon to do it during a time of fluctuating prices. But too many pressing problems have been relegated to the future, and the accumulation of uncertainty is not destined to enable business to return to an even keel. Moreover, war debts are connected with too many other questions to permit of the question being shelved.

The crux of the matter is Germany. Under the "standstill" agreement governing foreign short-term debts outstanding in Germany, the Germans face the possibility of seeing themselves divested of short-term capital by next March. Already they are pushing their export trade in order to pay off their commercial creditors. It is an uphill task, and one that has now been complicated by competition from countries that have gone off the gold standard, for these countries have reduced their costs of production by paying them in depreciated currencies. Were their reparation burdens eased instead of postponed, the Germans would take fresh heart and work back to equilibrium with a greater enthusiasm.

A cut in reparations would do much more than this. It would strengthen the ties that M. Laval and Chancellor Bruening have recently established between France and Germany. If a real Franco-German rapprochement would end 70 per cent of the world's troubles, as Viscount Cecil recently stated, the greater portion reside in reparations.

But Germany's creditors, in answer to the agitation for revision, refer the agitators to Washington. Under the Young plan they have agreed to cancel two-thirds of Germany's reparations in return for the cancellation of war debts. Revision, instead of cancellation, would be passed on to Germany in the same ratio—Germany would get two-thirds of any relief on war debts offered by Washington.

Hence the key to the debts-reparations problem resides in Washington. After a long struggle, the tie between debts and reparations has been tacitly acknowledged in Washington, and it may be taken for granted that the two problems will be talked about next month as one. In the American estimation, however, the chain is even then not complete. Americans have added another link called disarmament. This should be recognized in Europe as clearly as the connection between the links called war debts and reparations is coming to be recognized in the United States.

The formula of "capacity to pay" clearly merits reapplication to the war debts in view of the changed circumstances of the debtor nations. But any radical cut beyond the point demanded by this yardstick is as clearly dependent upon the willingness of those nations to disarm.

Editorial Notes

Chicago's reduction of so-called "failures" in public schools by nearly 50 per cent in ten years should encourage educators elsewhere to remove deficiencies which are due to the schools rather than the pupils.

Looking to the General Disarmament Conference in Geneva next February, the nations can observe Armistice Day best this year by declaring a truce on armaments before November 11.

If, as Senator J. J. Davis of Pennsylvania says, "the dollar is the laziest thing in America," it is surprising how easily it gets away from a person.

With so much telephoning being done in radio plays, one feels almost like an eavesdropper when listening to his own radio.

Playing at War—and at Peace

BANG—bang—bang!

A clod of dry earth "plopped" against the side of a ditch, belching dust, very much like an exploding shell.

"Got yu"—"Didn't neither"—"Did too"—"Well, anyways wait till we get our gas 'tack goin', bet you'll hav' to surrender then."

The children next door were playing war. Wooden guns peeped from behind trees and ash barrels, while from a makeshift ditch in one corner of the yard more make-believe guns waved defiantly, and a huge stovepipe—a "periscope"—popped up and down to avoid the "shells" and tiny stones which catapulted from the "army" behind the trees.

Soon the promised gas attack began. Blue smoke from burning rags and paper in an ash container, fanned by caps and sweaters, wafted over toward the besieged army in the trench. The attacking troops exulted, but suddenly, with a change of the wind, their "gas" turned against them, and they scurried in all directions. The defending soldiers rushed from the intrenchment, only to be sent back as the besiegers, reorganized, began hurling clods of earth, emphasized with "bangs" and "putt-putt-putts."

The "war" wavered on with childishly clever strategies of attack and repulsion, and periodical claims and denials of victory.

* * *

During a lull I saw Walter Cranford from across the road stroll over to the "war zone," not within reach, however, of the "shells." For a while he watched the attempts to launch a "tank"—a boxed-in wagon with stovepipe guns—and then finally called out, "Hey, there, who's in command of the attacking force?"

Surprise checked the engagement momentarily, while one lad, eyeing Walter suspiciously, replied impatiently, "I am. I'm the gen'ral of the Blues."

"Well," said Walter, "I am the ambassador from the Blacks. The President of the Blacks has sent me to see if I can't get you Blues and Reds together and end this war."

"Huh," exclaimed the Blue general. Cries of "Aw come on, let's fight," arose from the ranks. The Red army peered from its parapet and asked what was the trouble. Walter explained that he was going to call a peace conference and would the Reds appoint delegates?

* * *

He was hardly prepared for the sudden and enthusiastic reception accorded to this proposal. The youngsters seemed to "catch on" at once. Their annoyance at the interruption was displaced by that boyish interest in something different. They joined in the new game with as much vigor as they had been carrying on the war.

After further discussion, not without some wrangling as to appointment of delegates, the parley was convened in "no man's land."

"Now see here," Walter began, "we Blacks have been watching this war long enough. Can't we patch it up? Business is terrible. And it looks to me as if each of you were about as strong as the other."

"Naw, we aren't," protested the Blue general. "we're stronger'n the Reds." Vehement Red denials ensued, but quiet was restored with the admonition that they must proceed in this grown-up business in a grown-up manner, and according to all international and diplomatic regulations. Faces turned serious and attention was centered on the Black emissary.

"Say," Walter went on, looking over the Blue army, "All these soldiers aren't from this neighborhood, are they? Looks to me like an entente. Yes, that's what it is. The Purples joined the Blues to fight the Reds because the Reds invaded the Green country, a neutral territory, and a protectorate of the Blues. You see the Reds wanted the swimming hole in the Green country, and—" He continued with more or less logical explanations. The delegates offered others. They discussed pacts, alliances and armistices, confusing terms and facts, but striving whole-heartedly to carry on in this new game.

* * *

Pouncing upon the swimming hole issue—Cranford took advantage of inspirations as he went along—he saw in it an opportunity not only to end the war, but to keep on with the game by promoting some constructive work.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we must settle this matter of the swimming hole. The hole is in the Green territory and although the Blues are its protector, it happens that the President of the Blacks owns that land—"

"Oh," interrupted a Red delegate, "you mean that place in the creek down near the pond in your pasture?"

"Yes," Walter said. "Now that hole isn't big enough or deep enough for all of you, but fighting isn't the way to settle it. Why not make it big enough?"

The war, of course, had been waged strictly along "play" lines, but the boys immediately seized upon this point, and again with youthful understanding, saw into the "game."

"But how are we goin' to make it big enough?" chorused the delegates.

"With a dam," Walter explained.

* * *

The war having been automatically settled and the attention of all centered upon the new plan, I watched them proceed to the Cranford pasture where Walter went into detail on the building of a dam. Dirt, tree limbs, pieces of junk, stones, bags of sand, and anything solid and capable of being moved legally and without damage, was sought out and brought to the site of the pool. Walter chose a spot near the pond, which itself was stagnant and dirty, back of which the water might rise to the desired depth without overflowing the banks, and the project commenced.

Nearly twenty pairs of willing hands made short work of the construction. He showed them how to leave a spillway so that just the right amount of water would keep on flowing into the pond, and leave the pool sufficiently deep. Within a few hours, including time out for lemonade at the house of the Black ambassador, the former enemies were cavorting joyfully in the new pool, completely won over to a game, which, without their recognizing it, had turned them from a destructive to a constructive and much more pleasant pastime.

"How do you like it?" I asked one of the boys.

"Say, Mister Smith," he replied enthusiastically, "this is great. Come on in."

He did not attempt to compare it with war. He, and the rest, simply had forgotten all about war.

And there has been no playing at war in our neighborhood since. The patronage of the pool grew, and under the direction of the Black ambassador, contests were staged, in which the competitive spirit was given plenty of outlet.

And it is much more "fun" than war.

R. W. C.

Notes From German Cities

Free Bread Proposed

AN UNUSUALLY altruistic subject was recently brought up for public discussion in a widely read Berlin daily paper. The question propounded was the following: "Water is obtainable in full measure free for everybody; why not bread also?" What a desirable prospect in these harassing times—free bread for all! It was suggested that farmers, millers, and bakers should be organized in their respective districts by reliable persons forming a committee and that a subvention from the state should help the municipalities to finance the undertaking. It was extremely interesting to read the many letters to the paper that followed the publication of this question. While some writers expressed enthusiastic approval in view of the increase of unemployment, and the approach of winter, others were fully armed with objections to what they summarily termed an unpractical measure.

* * *

Street Singing By Students

The sound of beautiful music falls at times upon the ears of a family at breakfast in their Berlin flat. The music comes from the street far below. There is a rush to the balcony and the balconies all down the street are soon filled with other curious persons. "Oh," they say with gratification, "it is the students," and so it is. The undergraduates of Berlin, those who are forced to earn money if they want to continue their studies—and these are in the majority—are taking any jobs they can obtain. Even the post of a night waiter is not despised. But perhaps the pleasantest and most lucrative profession is that of street singer. A choir of some six to eight picked voices, accompanied by a violin, renders classical part songs in a manner that would not discredit professionals. Soon the boys are surrounded by a crowd of delighted listeners and it "rains" coins—nickel and silver—from all the windows and balconies.

* * *

Berlin Hears Novel Piano

A highly original piano, built by the firms of Bechstein and Siemens & Halske combined, was exhibited recently to an invited audience and has gained the keen interest of Berlin experts. It is the invention of Prof. Dr. W. Nernst, and unites the sounds of piano, spinet, and harmonium by the operation of a pedal. All sounds come from a connecting loudspeaker. A receiving set and a gramophone are built in, each of which operates singly, if desired. Inventor and constructors claim many advantages for this orchestral piano, not the least of which is its remarkably moderate price. It is confidently hoped that the German piano industry, which is at a very low ebb, may hereby receive an impetus.

* * *

Passion Play Proposals

The year 1934 will be the tercentenary of the original Oberammergau Passion Play, and the local authorities have now definitely decided that the event is to be celebrated in the Passion Play Theater. The precise form which this will take, however, has not yet been fixed, and in all probability will remain undetermined until next summer. The majority of the members of the Oberammergau Parish Council are in favor of performing the Passion Play on the traditional lines of the decennial productions, but a few are of opinion that the anniversary should be marked by the performance of a historical Festival Play written specially for the occasion and having for its theme the origin of the Oberammergau performances, the vow made by the villagers in 1634 to perform a drama every ten years if their prayers for the cessation of the fearful plague then ravaging the land were granted. In all likelihood a compromise will eventually be arrived at, according to which in 1934 the traditional Passion Play will be enacted (perhaps with some curtailment of the usual text), and will be preceded at each representation by a short historic drama lasting about forty minutes and dealing with the famous Passion Play vow. There is no probability that these 1934 productions will run for five months, the duration of the regular decennial Passion Play season. Eight weeks is regarded as the maximum period.

* * *

Censors Lift Ban on Film

No doubt thinking "better late than never," the Berlin Film Censorship has now permitted "All Quiet on the Western Front" to be shown throughout Germany without let or hindrance. This decision, which has come most unexpectedly, is due mainly to American influence. *Apropos* of films, Herr Merkel, one of the directors of the Luft Hansa, recently returned from America bringing with him a talkie which, under the title of "Wings of Tomorrow," shows amazing feats of the autogiro, the invention of Señor de la Cierva. The film was shown privately at the Ufa studio recently and will be produced in the near future.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Camera Checks on Assessments

IN Middletown, Conn., the public authorities, suspecting that not all taxable property had found its place on the assessment rolls, put a mapping camera to work making bird's-eye views of their city from an airplane. The result of the survey made with that infallible and impartial eye confirmed their suspicions. In that city of about 25,000 population the photographs revealed 1896 buildings, lots and improved parcels of land which never had appeared on any assessment roll.

Officials were amazed to find, according to a writer in the World's Work, that forty-nine of the untaxed pieces of real estate were on the city's main thoroughfare. As a result of the discoveries and a general revision of assessments resulting from the pressure of aroused public opinion the total property assessment was raised from $20,500,000 to $31,000,000. Despite a consequent 20 per cent reduction in the tax rate, the city realized an increase of $60,000 in revenue.

There seems to be no good reason why the comparatively inexpensive and most effective plan of camera mapping should not be introduced generally. Archæology has been employing the camera in the discovery of ancient forgotten cities in Yucatan. Picking structures out of the tangle of tropical jungle must be a more difficult task than picking them out of the urban confusion of lumber and masonry. The saving in time should be enormous, and the correction of errors and omissions owing to human indolence, or, possibly, to persuasions political or pecuniary, would help to put assessments on a basis commanding public confidence and defeating efforts at evasion.—*Chicago Daily News.*